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THE

TOPOGRAPHY

OF

ROME AND ITS VICINITY.

83564

BY

SIR WILLIAM GELL, M.A. F.R.S. F.S.A.

AUTHOR OF "THE ITINERARY OF GREECE,"

"TOPOGRAPHY OF TROY," "POMPEII," &c.

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PREFACE.

The impossibility of procuring information from existing maps or books, respecting those places which existed contemporaneously with early Rome, or previous to its foundation, was the first inducement to examine the country; a map of the Roman territory, under the kings, being all that was at first intended. The expedition of the second Tarquin to Suessa Pometia would, however, have caused so extensive an addition to the south, while the state of Veii would have cut off the Map so closely on the north, that this first idea was abandoned; especially as the great number of triangles, which had been measured to the tops of the mountains surrounding

the plains, had already fixed many points beyond the limits of early Rome. During the construction of the Map, numberless expeditions were made to the summits of these mountains; and in every excursion, each eminence, rivulet, and bridge, were carefully noted, and every object of antiquity or topography examined; so that whatever is seen upon the Map, is the result of actual observation. Where the details were not investigated, the Map has been left blank.

The triangulation was constructed by means of a small sextant, made by Berge, the successor of Ramsden. The base, of more than eight miles, which Boscovich and Le Maire had measured from the tomb of Cæcilia Metella to a column near Frattocchie, served for the scale.

Soon after the Map had been completed, Signore Calandrelli, and others employed by the Pontifical Government, having measured another base, and employed larger and more perfect instruments, published in numbers a few of the results of their observations. These were found to agree very satisfactorily with the details of

our Map, with the exception of the position of Fiumicino, which has since been changed in consequence of their observations.

In addition to the Map, a short account of the places contained in it has been added, and a portion of their history, particularly of the earlier periods. The greater number of these places, however, are not so much as named in later times; for Rome had at a very early period absorbed almost the whole population of the Campagna, and the sites of its cities became in most instances, patrician villas. In consequence of this extinction of so many towns doubts have been started with regard to their existence; yet the policy adopted by the Romans, of transporting to Rome the inhabitants of conquered places, for the aggrandizement of the city, ought to be admitted as sufficient to account for their disappearance.

It is exceedingly probable that some trifling mistakes in the spelling of modern Italian names may sometimes occur in the course of this work; but the great difficulty of procuring information on the spot, in a depopulated country, may be

urged as an excuse for defects which no one but a native Italian could have well avoided. It it is hoped that such blemishes, where they occur, may be compensated by the fidelity with which the localities have been detailed.

Certain vignettes and plans have been added to the descriptions, where the particular interest either of celebrated or of very obscure places seemed to require them. The vignettes consist generally of representations of portions of the walls of towns; and, in default of other proofs, these walls may be safely considered as evidences that ancient cities occupied the spots on which they are found.

If the work be not exempt from error, and if the confirmations of history which it attempts, should, in certain instances, be faulty or inadequate, it at least contains much interesting topographic matter not to be found elsewhere.

The Map was undertaken in the year 1822, and the observations contained in the volumes now published were continued from that time to the present day. It was the intention of the learned Professor Nibby to have written some

notices illustrative of it; but his numerous avocations have prevented the execution of that intention.

*** The Remarks on the HISTORY and LANGUAGES of ANCIENT ITALY, referred to in this work, will be found at the *end* of the *Second Volume.*

TOPOGRAPHY OF ROME,

&c.

Abbatone.

A HILL situated between Cære or Cervetere, and Castel Giuliano. It is a conical and woody mount, separated by the Amnis Cæretanus from the range of hills, called in the Map, Lucus Silvani. At its foot, the road from Cære to Careja, and that from Alsium to Sutri, (of which the pavement and many tombs may be traced,) intersected each other. The site is so remarkable, that it is highly probable ruins, or at least tombs, might be discovered upon it. La Ferriera is a spot on the opposite side of the torrent, where there is a glen with sepulchres and tombs, and where vases are not unfrequently found.

Probably the wood, with which the place abounds, was the motive for the erection of an iron forge in this situation, whence the name was apparently derived. The road from Cervetere to Castel Giuliano, by La Ferriera, is very pleasant; and indeed nothing can be more delightful than this woody region of Faunus and Silvanus, which extends from Mount Abbatone to Tolfa, and thence, almost without interruption, to the forest of the Mons Ciminus, between Ronciglione and Viterbo. Virgil alludes to it, Æneid VIII. 597: "Est ingens gelidum lucus prope Cæritis amnem." Agylla is the name given by the Greek writers to Cære. Lycophron speaks of its grove abounding in sheep. "Ἀγυλλης θ' ἁι πολυῤῥηνοι νάπαι."—*Cassand.* 1241.

Acqua Acetosa.

A mineral spring, situated near the left bank of the Tyber, about one mile and a half from the Flaminian Gate, or Porta del Popolo. It is frequented, on account of its purgative qualities, particularly during the summer heats, by the lower classes of the Romans. The nearest way

to it, is through the tunnel, called Arco Scuro, near the villa of Papa Giulio. It is also accessible by a road running to the right, along the meadows from the Ponte Molle.

Acqua Acetosa.

Another mineral spring upon the Via Ardeatina, near Valerano. Near it, there is a bed of lava which contains curious crystals.

Acqua Santa.

A spring with an appropriate building, situated to the right of the post-road to Albano, beyond the second mile. It is near the road which turns out of the Via Appia, at the fifth mile, and which falls into it again at San Sebastiano. There was a fountain of Mercury in the neighbourhood, but it was perhaps nearer to the Appian Way, and to the Porta Capena.

Acqua Sena.

One of the many streams, that seem by their course to serve as subterraneous emissaries to the Lake of Bracciano. This brook falls into the Tyber on its right bank, after passing under the road to Porto, at Ponte Galera.

Acqua Traversa.

A stream rising in a woody hollow, at a short distance from Rome, about five miles to the left of the Via Cassia. It crosses this road near the third milestone, and the Flaminian Way near the Torre Quinto; and falls into the Tyber with the Marrana.

Ad Baccanas, *or* Baccano.

The Itinerary of Antoninus gives twenty-one miles as the distance of Ad Baccanas from Rome. It is there described as on the Clodian Way: the places are, however, all on the Cassian.

Româ.

Baccanas . . .	XXI
Sutrio	XII
Forum Cassi . . .	XI

As this place was at one time a Mutatio, it could not have been upon the high hill between Campagnano and Baccano, but was on the road, and not far from the modern post at Baccano. It is not easy to say how much of the lake had then been drained, for the road even yet de-

scribes a semicircle in the crater; but sepulchral excavations are seen in the rock at the twentieth mile, answering to the ancient twenty-one miles; the habitations might have been on the hill above. Some have imagined a temple of Bacchus, upon the hill of Baccano, as some ruins exist there, which Zanchi thought those of Veii. The numerous emissaries which have been cut from the lake in ancient and modern times, and which at length have almost drained it into the Fosso, near La Madonna del Sorbo, are worth examining. They are cut in the mountain at about the eighteenth mile, and the last great deep cutting is near the inn, half a mile before the post-house. Other roads have issued from it in ancient times, through deep incisions, made in the lip of the crater; and that toward the Lacus Alsietinus, near Monte St. Angelo, which has the appearance of a camp, is particularly observable.

Ad Carejas.

A Mutatio on the Via Flaminia, in the vicinity of the town of Galeria, or Careiæ. The Itinerary of Antoninus, and the Peutingerian

tables, give fifteen miles as its distance from Rome. It may therefore be supposed to have been near the site of the Osteria Nuova on the Arrone, which is at the fifteenth modern mile; or rather of the house standing between Casal Nuovo and the Osteria Nuova, on the left of the road to Bracciano.

Ad Gallinas.

"Villa Cæsarum sic dicta, fluvio Tiberi imposita, juxta nonum lapidem ab urbe Viâ Flaminiâ."—*Ortelius.* The terrace which supported this villa remains. The imperial residence was so called, because a domestic fowl, with a branch of laurel in its mouth, fell from the claws of an eagle into the lap of Livia Drusilla, the wife of Augustus. The omen was considered favourable, and the laurel was planted, and grew to a considerable size. The terrace, with its buttresses, may yet be seen about one hundred yards beyond the houses called Prima Porta, on the Via Flaminia, and is marked in the map. It may be best observed by going along the valley of the Tyber, by what was probably called the Via Tiberina, and which is passable for carriages

as far as Scorano, near Fiano. It is probable that the imperial villa, Ad Gallinas, might repay the cost of excavation, for there seems to be much remaining below the soil. The situation is agreeable, and Rome may be seen from it, as well as a long tract of the vale of the Tyber and Castel' Giubileo.

Ad Helephantas.

A place in the Silva Laurentina, where the Roman emperors kept elephants for the games. (*Vide* Ardea.) It was probably on the site of what is now called Campo Bufalaro, near Porcigliano.

Ad Laminas, *or* Laminæ, *or* Ad Lamnas.

A small place on the Via Valeria, near the river Anio, between that river and Bardella. There are yet vestiges of the walls of the town, constructed with irregular blocks. It was in the region of the Æqui. The villages of Cantalupo and Bardella, the ancient Mandela, occupy a height above the site of Laminæ; near the Osteria of Frattocchie, is a road, deviating from the carriage road, a little to the left, running between

two small knolls. It was here that the town stood. The walls may still be seen. The place is, however, scarcely known in history, and offers in itself but little that is interesting.

Ad Pictas, *or* Ad Pictas Tabernas.

A place at the point where the Via Labicana fell into the Via Latina, not far from the present Lugnano. Ad Pictas was ten miles beyond Ad Quintanas, and if Quintanas were at the Osteria, under Colonna, as written in the Map, in compliance with the received opinion, Ad Pictas would have been where the road from Velletri to Lugnano crosses the Via Latina, at Fontane delle Macere. The Osteria, near Colonna, however, is not less than seventeen miles from the ancient gate of Rome. It is more probable, therefore, that Ad Quintanas occupied the spot, marked in the Map, XV., where a small population was established, Lavicani Quintanenses. Ten miles beyond this would bring us to that marked in the Map, Labica Romana, a name which, in sound, differs but little from Via Romana Labicana. This name of Labica Romana is by the peasantry attached to

certain ruins, not far from the Via Latina, nearly a mile above the junction of the two ancient roads; that falling in from the left, may, or may not, be the Labican. No great reliance, however, can be placed on the correctness of the Roman peasants.

The distances, as given in the Itinerary of the Labican Road, are "Ad Quintanas, XV; Ad Pictas, X;" and in the Peutingerian tables, "Ad Quintanas, XV; Ad Statuas, III; Ad Pictas, VII." These agreeing in making the distance twenty-five miles, it is strange that the more direct way to the same Ad Pictas, by the Via Latina, should be set down as thirty-three in one account, and as thirty in another. This is making a right line between two points, longer than a curve.

In the Antonine Tables, the Latin Way is thus noted: "Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, VI; Ad Pictas, XVII. Thirty-three M. P.;" or, according to some MSS., "Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, III; Ad Pictas, XVII." Thirty M. P. Strabo gives 210 stadia, or twenty-six miles, as the distance; this, if he speaks of the Via Latina, would place Ad Pictas at the junction of

the four roads, under the word Monte Fortino on the Map. Still Strabo would make the right line of the Latin, one mile longer than the curve of the Labican Way, and he would be consequently wrong. But it is evident he is speaking of the distance by the Labican Way, and it is probable that the tedious ascent from the plain of Rome to the valley behind Tusculum, caused the Latin Way to be neglected in ancient, as it has been in modern times. The Roman accounts of the Latin Way, just quoted, would carry Ad Pictas to a point scarcely seven miles from Anagnia, which was fifteen miles beyond. Now to Labica Romana by the Via Latina, where some great road has evidently fallen into it from the Labican, is just twenty-three miles; which would be exactly accomplished by reading VII for XVII, as the distance from Roboraria to Ad Pictas. It would then stand thus: Ad Decimum, X; Roboraria, VI; Ad Pictas, VII; making, in all, twenty-three miles; and at such a point as the spot marked Labica Romana, and at no other, could two roads, one skirting the mountains, and the other cutting through them, meet, if the account of the Labicana be correct. About

a mile below, the road from ancient Velitræ to Præneste crossed the Via Latina; and it is probable some inn, or a Mutatio, might have existed on the spot.

It must be also confessed, that the road which joins the Latin Way at Labica Romana, makes a more violent turn, than we can suppose the Via Labicana would have made; perhaps the road now seen there, led only from Pedum to Velitræ. A further examination of the spot might be useful.

Ad Quintanas, *vide* Ad Pictas.

Ad Salinas.

The salt marshes near Ostia, and the mouth of the Tyber, on each side of the river. Being frequented by the Sabines and the Etrurians, they were often, in early times, the cause of dispute with the Romans.

Ad Sextum.

A place supposed to be upon the Via Flaminia, at the sixth mile, near the present Grotta Rossa.

Ad Statuas, *vide* Ad Pictas.

Ad Turres.

A Mutatio, on the Via Aurelia, ten miles from Laurium, and twelve from Pyrgos. It was probably on the precise spot now occupied by the modern Posta di Monterone, which was also conveniently situated for Alsium or Palo.

Ad Vicesimum.

A small place on the Via Flaminia, a little beyond Monte della Guardia, at the distance of twenty miles from Rome. It was probably little more than a Mutatio. Just beyond the hollow near Monte della Guardia, after crossing the road from Veii to Capena, the Flaminian rises to its greatest elevation ; and from this spot all the country towards Soracte is seen, as well as the whole Campagna di Roma. The road descends gradually each way from this spot. At the bottom of the hill on the Roman side, the road from Veii to Capena crosses the Flaminian, and may be recognized by the remains of its pavement. These two cities were always allied, and the road must have been one of much traffic. It descends on

one side toward Capena, and on the other toward Belmonte, crossing the path between Borghettaccio and Scrofano.

The Jerusalem Itinerary gives the road thus :

Româ.

Rubras . . .	IX
Ad Vicesimum . . .	XI
Aqua Viva . . .	XII
Utriculo . . .	XII
Narniæ . . .	XII
Interamna . .	IX

The other table is evidently too incorrect in its present state to be cited.

ÆGERIA.

Till lately the fountain of La Caffarella has been mistaken for that of Ægeria. Juvenal and Livy give the best accounts of the place. That of Juvenal is as follows :

" Substitit ad veteres arcus madidamque Capenam,
Hìc ubi nocturnæ Numa constituebat amicæ ;
Nunc sacri fontis nemus, et delubra locantur
Judæis, quorum cophinus fœnumque supellex.
Omnis enim populo mercedem pendere jussa est
Arbor ; et ejectis mendicat Sylva Camœnis.
In vallem Ægeriæ descendimus, et speluncas
Dissimiles veris."—*Sat.* iii. 11—18.

The passage in Livy is this: "Lucus erat, quem medium ex opaco specu fons perenni rigabat aquâ; quò quia se persæpe Numa sine arbitris, velut ad congressum Deæ, inferebat, Camœnis eum locum sacravit; quòd earum ibi concilia cum conjuge suâ Ægeriâ essent."—Lib. i. 21.

These two passages show that the grove and fountain were very near the Porta Capena, and that they were connected with the temple of the Camœnæ. The fountain of Ægeria, near the Porta Capena of Rome, seems to have been lost in modern times; probably because having been included within the walls, upon the extension of the city, it became buried under a gradual accumulation of earth and rubbish; so that probably the water is now conveyed to the Tyber, or to the Marrana, in subterranean channels. There was also a valley of Ægeria, which could scarcely have been in any other situation than under the Cœlian Hill.

Æsulæ, *or* Æsula, *or* Æsola.

Pliny says this was one of the cities which had perished without leaving vestiges; but

that such places had no inhabitants remaining on the spot, was evidently all that he intended to convey by this expression. Porphyrion, commenting on Ode xxix., Lib. iii. of Horace, observes, " Udum Tibur propter aquarum copiam. Æsula, nomen urbis, alterius in latere montis constitutæ." Horace, who wrote not more than eighty years prior to Pliny, mentions the place familiarly, which the latter could not find, as it was on a mountain out of his way. Strabo makes a similar mistake with regard to Mycenæ, which Pausanias saw two centuries later, and which we yet find. The town of Æsula being a most inconvenient situation, was probably deserted as the country became peaceful; and the temple of Bona Dea, called also Terra, Fauna, Ops, and Fatua, was its representative, in later times, as is proved by the style of the columns yet remaining on the spot. The mountain of Tivoli fills up the latter end of the valley of the Anio, and turns that river into the rough ravine below the town and temple. That mountain is divided into three portions: Ripoli, towards the town; Spaccato, in the centre; and Monte Affliano, at the

southern extremity. On the summit of Monte Affliano, is a species of inclosure, which was probably devoted to Christian worship, upon the extinction of paganism. In the passage above cited, Porphyrion has most accurately described the position of Æsula, as on this southern extremity of the mountain of Tibur.

The site is beautiful, and commands a view of the country on every side. It was eminently useful in the trigonometrical operations employed in the construction of the Map belonging to this work. On the declivities of the hill may be found vestiges of roads leading up to the city, and many foundations of the ancient walls, in irregular blocks, some of which may even be observed from the carriage road of Carciano below, particularly near the Villa Betti. Mr. Dodwell examined the whole with much attention, and there can be no doubt that a very ancient city stood on the spot. "Æsulæ declive contempleris arvum." Hor. Lib. iii. Ode 29. "Rivom aquæ Claudiæ Augustæ sub Monte Affliano," found in an inscription of Domitian, shows that this name of the mountain is ancient. Paterculus calls the city Æsulum, and a Colonia.

Affile.

A mountain hamlet, in the rugged district near Subiaco. The details of its topography are not as yet accurately known. Frontinus de Coloniis says: "Affile, oppidum lege Semproniâ." Cellarius mentions an inscription: Lvpercvs Affilanvs. There are 1,382 inhabitants.

Affilano Mount, *vide* Æsula.

Aggeres.

The mounds raised by Servius Tullius, to support and strengthen the walls of Rome, from the Porta Collina to the Esquiline Mount. An excavation was made thirty feet deep and one hundred wide, which served to depress the external soil, and to raise the interior. The Aggeres have been supposed to have served as mounts on which the walls were built: but the foundation would not have been sufficiently stable for the purpose; and Strabo says, the wall was backed by the earth thrown out of the ditch. At Ardea, similar means were employed for cutting off the promontory, on which the city

stood, from the adjoining high ground; and near the centre of this are the remains of a tower, beside which ran the only road leading to the upper part of the city.

AGRIPPÆ THERMÆ, *vide* ALBULÆ.

AGUSTA, *or* AGOSTA, *or* AUGUSTA.

A small village of six hundred inhabitants, situated on a rock to the left of the road, between Tivoli and Subiaco, at the distance of about five miles from the latter place.

Near Agosta, the beautiful sources, called Le Serene, or Sirene, burst from the base of the mountains on the right bank of the Anio. These were said by the ancients to fall from the Fucine Lake into a chasm, and to run under the mountains, to this place.

AGUZZI, *or* AGUZZO MOUNT.

A hill between Veii and Monte Musino, probably so called, *quasi Acuto*, its summit being rendered pointed by a Tumulus. There can be little doubt that a King, or one of the Magnates of the neighbouring Veii, received here the

honours of burial. Another Tumulus seems to have existed near the summit, though time has nearly destroyed it; for the hill is not so abrupt as to be incapable of being cultivated by the plough. This hill, with its Tumuli, deserves to be well examined, as the spot must have been of importance to the ancient Veientes. The Tumuli, of which probably more might be found, would doubtless contain relics, which might throw light on the history of the country.

AGYLLA.

Agylla (Αγυλλα) was the more ancient name of Cære, (Χαιρε,) now Cervetere. It was at first reputed to be in Umbria, and afterwards in Etruria.

Cervetere is thirty miles distant from Rome by the carriage road, through Monterone, the post on the high road to Civita Vecchia. It is four miles from the sea; Pliny, speaking of Cære, says, "Cære intus millia passuum quatuor." The city seems to have been small, though Dionysius says it flourished both in men and in riches, and equalled any of the Etruscan cities in military forces. Virgil, Æn. vii. 653, tells

us, that Mezentius led from it, to the assistance of Turnus, one thousand men. When attacked by Tarquin, the people not only ventured to combat the Romans, but, though worsted in the field, prevented their entering the city.

A colony of Pelasgians is said to have founded the city, though the people are sometimes styled also Lydians, sometimes Etrusci, and sometimes Romans. The site was chosen on account of its strength, being a rocky promontory, formed by mountain streams; (one of which is the Cæretanus Amnis, now the Vaccina;) it was elevated sufficiently for defence, yet not too high for convenience. Virgil thus marks the spot:

> "Haud procul hinc, saxo colitur fundata vetusto,
> Urbis Agyllinæ sedes."—*Æn.* viii. 478.

The precipices, on which stood the walls constructed with rectangular blocks of soft volcanic stone, are about fifty feet in height; and may have been rendered, in some places, more perpendicular by art, the stone cut away serving for the fortifications. The end of the promontory, occupied by the city, was insulated by a deep artificial ditch, excavated in the rocks,

between two glens. The promontory presents also an excavation on the south, but it seems to have been intended only for the road which ran over it, toward Galeria and Veii: of this road many vestiges remain. According to the census, the inhabitants are at present reduced to one hundred and seventeen. Possibly the present Cervetere occupies only the citadel of Cære.

In the summer the air is reputed unwholesome. The noble family of the Ruspoli, who are the feudal proprietors, possess a large and neglected baronial mansion in the place.

Though very small portions of the walls remain, yet the habitations and Gothic fortifications at the gate, (in the construction of which portions of the ancient walls have been employed,) and the numerous sepulchral caverns with which the rocks abound, give to the place an imposing and peculiar air of remote antiquity.

Many curious relics have been found in the vicinity, generally in tombs. Figures of an Etruscan divinity, represented with four wings, and tearing open the breast of its robe, are

frequently found here, among other Etrurian antiquities. They are of black earthenware, and about four inches in height. Hands of terra cotta, held up in the attitude of prayer, which have evidently belonged to statues of the same material, are often found. They were considered as votive offerings, till a short time ago, when four entire statues were found, with the hands in precisely the same posture. The Ruspoli family are extremely liberal in permitting researches; in the year 1828, the parish priest of Cervetere collected several specimens of the antiquities of the place, and disposed of them for small sums to strangers.

The mountains to the north and east of Cervetere, are covered with wood; after extending as far as Tolfa, the sylvan range turns inland, in the direction of Monte Vergine.

The Romans took Cære in the way to Cosa in Etruria, reckoning from Rome:

	Mill. Pass.
Cereias . . .	XV.
Aquis Apollinaris .	XIX.
Tarquinos . . .	XII.
Cosam . . .	XV.

But the errors in these numbers render them almost useless; the first, instead of XV., should be XXV.

Many have supposed a very ancient connexion between Rome and Cære; and that other reasons, as well as that of locality, existed for sending the vestal virgins with the perpetual fire to Cære, when Rome was in danger from the Gauls. The etymology of the word *Cæremonia*, may be referred to the circumstance of the priests of Cære having initiated the Romans in the sacred mysteries of Etruria.

Cære was reckoned among the twelve cities of the Etrurian league, in one of the lists; for the earlier and later enumerations of this league vary. In the following, (not the most ancient of the lists,) we find the cities of Cære, Tarquinii, Populonia, Volaterræ, Arretium, Perusia, Clusium, Rusellæ, Cortona, Vetulonium, Cossa, and Fæsulæ. Veii, Vulsinii, and Capena, which be-

longed to an earlier catalogue, had probably fallen when this enumeration was made, and their places were therefore supplied by the admission of other towns. Strabo (Lib. v.) ascribes the change of name from Agylla to Cære, to the union of the Tyrrhene-Lydian inhabitants of Cære, with the Thessalo-Pelasgic people of Agylla. He adds, that though celebrated in ancient times, nothing then remained of the city but its ruins; though the Thermæ Cæretanæ were still frequented.

Virgil mentions a grove or forest near the river of Cære, (Æn. VIII. 597,) which is perhaps still represented, by the wood which stands where the Vaccina falls into the sea. Strabo (Lib. v.) says, that Pyrgi was fifty stadia from the Port of Cære, which is about the distance of S. Severa from Torre Flavia, which must have been the port; it is about four miles from Cære.

"Cære," says Strabo, "not only abstained from piracy, but possessed a treasury at Delphi, and was, consequently, highly esteemed by the Greeks, both for its equity and power." The inhabitants were honoured by being admitted to a certain degree of citizenship in

Rome, on account of the friendly reception which they gave, during the invasion of the Gauls, to L. Albinus, who having placed the vestal virgins in a wain, carried them for safety to Cære. About this period their city was fast falling into insignificance, and the Etruscan glory generally, was on the decline: it was at its height when the immense army of Etrurians, whom Hiero defeated, proceeded to the attack of Cuma, about the year of Rome 280.

Respecting the sacred mysteries of Etruria, much information has not been left us by the ancients.

Plutarch informs us, in the life of Sylla, that the Etrurians had a foresight of the period of their extinction as a nation, which was to happen after the lapse of seven ages. They are said to have dated the commencement of this period 434 years prior to Romulus. Yet if seven Etruscan ages were equal to 781 years, as has been supposed, and the nation was existing in the year of Rome 666, the calculation could scarcely have commenced more than a century before the foundation of that city. This observation has already been made public.

Supposing, however, the Etruscan computation to have commenced from the year 434 before Romulus, it will be found that the close of the period 781 tallies precisely with the time when the importance of the Etrurian nation began very sensibly to decline; twelve years later would bring us to the fall and extinction of Veii, its most populous city, in the year of Rome 359; and Capena, Falerii, and Fescennium, being taken shortly after, the power of the nation was in fact annihilated. Respecting the passage in the life of Sylla, by Plutarch, which is very obscure in the original, much has been said; but it would be curious if it could be shown, that this anticipation of their approaching destiny, did really precede the event by so considerable a space of time, as that which is there given.

There must have been some strong motive which preserved Cære from the common fate; for their rebellions against Rome were only punished by fines in territory, during all the time which elapsed between the building of the Roman city, and the sacking of it by the Gauls; when a fresh obligation from the Cærites, was rewarded by the privilege of citizenship.

The Necropolis of Cære seems to have been about one mile and a half from the city. Half a mile farther are the ruins of a gate of squared blocks, called Porta Antica. The architrave is gone. A path runs from this place toward Monte Abbatone, on which is situated a castle, which seems to be ancient; it is built with regular blocks, and is called by the peasants Castel Dannato.

Below Cervetere may be observed, in the plain toward the sea, and between the rivers Vaccina and Sanguinara, (one of which is, without doubt, the Amnis Cæretanus,) two or more Tumuli, of a magnitude which renders them visible from the town. That these Tumuli are artificial, cannot be proved without excavation; for there are near Monterone similar mounds, which though exactly like Tumuli, may, from their name, Colli Tufarini, be supposed natural.

Herodotus (Lib. i.) says, that the Etruscans and Carthaginians fought a bloody battle at sea, with the Phocæans, after which the Phocæan prisoners were landed and stoned to death by the Agyllani and their allies. From this time whenever cattle or men approached the scene of

this barbarous massacre, they were seized with horror and madness. When the Agyllani sent to Delphi, to ask how it was possible to expiate their crime, the Pythia ordered that magnificent games should be celebrated in honour of the victims, and horse-races established. Now these last could only have been celebrated in the plain, and the vicinity of the Tumuli would have been the place most suitable for them. The river now called Sanguinara, near which, as we have already observed, these Tumuli may be seen, might have acquired its name, either from the massacre, or from another reported miraculous circumstance; when, says Livy, (Lib. xxii.,) "Et aquas Cærete sanguine mixtas fluxisse;" or, as Valerius Maximus relates it, (Lib. i. c. 6,) "Cærites aquas sanguine mistas fluxisse."

On the whole, there is scarcely any place more interesting than Cære, or where investigations and researches into the history and antiquities of the Etruscans, are more likely to be pursued with profit.

Alba Longa.

This place is called in Greek Αλβα Λογγα,

and Λευκο Μακροι. The latter name is so decided a translation of the Latin, that there can be no doubt that the city either stood upon white rocks, or was conspicuous from its white buildings; and that it was remarkably long, compared to its breadth, consisting chiefly of one long principal street.

The characteristics of the city of Alba, says Dionysius of Halicarnassus, were, "that it was so built, with regard to the mountain and the lake, that it occupied a space between them, each serving like a wall of defence to the city." The investigations required for the construction of the Map prefixed to this work have, it is trusted, led to the discovery of the true position of Alba Longa. It has hitherto been fixed at Palazzuolo, but we hope to be able to show that this opinion is hardly tenable.

Livy (Lib. i. c. 3) has a passage, which is too descriptive of Alba Longa to be omitted, "Ascanius, abundante Lavinii multitudine . . . novam ipse aliam sub Albano monte condidit; quæ ab situ *porrectæ in dorso urbis*, Longa Alba adpellata." Dionysius also (Lib. i.) informs us that the name Longa was added "on account of

the shape (τϑ σχηματος) of its ground plan ;" Varro, that it was called Longa, " propter loci naturam ;" and Aurelius Victor, " eamque ex formâ, quòd ita in longum porrecta est, Longam cognominavit."

It seems clear that the characteristics of Alba Longa cannot be found on the small and nearly triangular knoll at Palazzuolo ; it has hitherto been usually placed here by antiquaries, without sufficient investigation, chiefly on account of a tomb ornamented with the Roman fasces, sculptured in the rock, and supposed to be consular : this monument, however, affords evidence in itself, of a date posterior to the destruction of Alba.

On passing up the new road, running from the dry bed of the Rivus Albanus, where it crosses the Via Appia, near Bovillæ, and leading to the Villa Torlonia, at Castel Gandolfo, a few ancient tombs were observed about half-way up the ascent, nearly at right angles with the new road. A further examination showed that these tombs had once bordered an ancient road, now almost obliterated. It was obvious that such a road must have led from some place on the plain, to another on the mountain. To-

ward the sea, the high tower of Pratica (Lavinium) lay in the direct line of the road; and it seemed certain that the city on the mountain to which it led, could have been no other than Alba Longa. The vestiges of the road being followed, it was found to cross over the now dry bed of the ancient Rivus Albanus, *(vide* Albano, Lake of,) and to ascend a hollow where the rocks had been cut to assist its passage. It then crossed the road from Castel Gandolfo to Marino, at a little chapel, about half-way between these places. Great care is necessary to ascertain the spot where this ancient Alba-Lavinian Way crosses the modern road; with attention, it will be found running along the edge of the precipice which borders the valley of the Alban Lake. The tracks of wheels are in various parts visible, but the underwood which covers the spot renders access difficult. In some places the road has been entirely cut out of the rock, and presents a fine terrace. It was at length observed that the road, which had continued thus far, nearly in a direct line, suddenly terminated at a turn of the precipice. The place to which it led consequently

stood here. Accordingly, climbing upwards among the bushes, ponderous blocks of stone were discovered, evidently the remains of the walls of Alba Longa. By a further search more were found, and it was ascertained that a long pointed extremity of the city had extended over a remarkable knoll farther to the north. Upon searching in this direction, a small cavern was perceived, and not only the remains of a wall, in parallelograms of peperino, (the stones of which were four feet ten inches in length, by three feet four inches in height,) was found to encompass the knoll, but part of a column of the same stone, two feet four inches in diameter, was discovered lying by it.

Strabo tells us (Lib. v.) that the temples of the gods of Alba were spared by the Romans, in the general destruction of the city by Tullus Hostilius; a similar statement is given by Dionysius. According to Strabo and others, the Temple of Vesta appears to have been the principal building of the city: it is spoken of by Juvenal. Among the other temples of the place were those of Mars, of Minerva, of Carna, and of Janus.

There was probably a gate toward Tusculum, opposite that of Lavinium; the city was scarcely fifty yards broad in this part, but it stretched along the summit or lip of the crater or Lake of Albano, for more than a mile; and being founded on a precipice of grey rocks, it in all probability, from this circumstance, obtained its name Alba, though the white sow has been given as a reason by several authors. The sow, however, belongs rather to Lavinium. The ridge along which the city stretched is so narrow, that the habitations were necessarily extended in a long line, and, except near the citadel, where a loftier rock affords a wider space, more than one street could scarcely have existed; this accounts for the extraordinary length of the place, in comparison to its breadth, a circumstance which occasioned the application of the epithet Longa.*

It appears, that the chief reason for ima-

* The passage, already quoted from Livy, "Porrectæ in dorso urbis," &c., to prove the extended length of Alba, proves also its elevated site; this is also implied in another from the same writer, where he places the camp of Octavius, Crassus, and Metellus, "*sub jugo* Albæ Longæ."

gining Alba Longa to have been at Palazzuolo, was, that the city was said to have stood between the lake and the mountain. Now, though Palazzuolo lies more in the exact line from the centre of the lake to the summit of Mont' Albano, or Monte Cavo, yet the long ridge which we would assign to Alba Longa is equally between the lake and the mountain, when observed from the extremity near Marino on the northern side of the lake.

The motives for building the city in such a situation were evidently,—the long ridge of rock which rendered it inaccessible to an enemy from the west, so as to leave only the eastern side to be defended, the proximity of the tract of cultivable ground near the modern Marino, and the neighbourhood of the fountain of Ferentina. (*Vide* Ferentina.)

The custom of leaving the principal supply of water without the walls of the more ancient cities is remarkable; and the reason for it has not yet been satisfactorily explained. The water, which supplied Alba Longa, lay in a deep glen, and was therefore scarcely defensible; but the springs of the Scamander at

Troy, of Enneacrunus at Athens, of Dirce at Thebes, and innumerable others, prove that such instances were common.

The knoll on the north, or left of the gate, having been examined, on the right a higher point was found, covered with ruins, consisting of large blocks of rectangular stones, nearly buried in the soil, and scarcely discernible among the bushes. The line of ground, from this spot to the citadel, is so divided by modern enclosures rendered almost insuperable by the quantity of stones found on the spot, that its examination is extremely difficult.

From the old post road, however, between Marino and Palazzuolo, the citadel may be approached by a path running through vineyards, along what may be termed the Isthmus connecting Alba with Mont' Albano; it is surrounded by a barrier of loose and rough modern walls, but nothing ancient is visible. The rock is perfectly bare on the summit, and is of so perishable a nature, that it is not surprising that almost every vestige of antiquity has disappeared. On the side of the lake it presents an abrupt precipice, and is con-

siderably elevated above the adjoining land, on the other.

There is a tradition, that the palace of the kings of Alba stood on a rock, and so near to the edge of the precipice, that when the impiety of one of its monarchs provoked Jupiter to strike it with his lightning, a part of the mass was precipitated into the lake, carrying the impious king along with the ruins of his habitation. Now this tradition is apparently confirmed by a singular feature in a part of the remains of this city; for directly under the rock of the citadel toward the lake, and where the palace, both for security and prospect, would have been placed, is a cavern about fifty feet in depth, and more than one hundred in width, a part of the roof of which has evidently fallen in, and some of its blocks remain on the spot. This may be visited from below without difficulty, by a small path used by goatherds and wood-cutters, leading across four deep ravines to Palazzuolo.

Between the citadel and the old post road is a clump of trees, where it is not impossible there may have been anciently a fountain, from the indications of moisture on the spot.

It having appeared to many, that the whole history of the place is a romance, more attention has been bestowed upon Alba than it may perhaps seem to require. Niebuhr, in the last edition of his Roman History, does not even pledge himself for the historical truth of the story that a Silvian house reigned at Alba. This writer also calls Monte Cavo the Capitoline hill of Alba, and Rocca di Papa its citadel; though both of these places were at too great a distance to have been included within the city. Its history has been objected to, as having been invented in order to embrace as many periods into which the number three enters, as possible. A tradition mentioned by Servius, gives 360 years from the fall of Troy to the building of Rome; 360 to the burning by the Gauls; 360 to the Emperors; and 360 to the building of Constantinople. These periods are quite as fanciful as the Alban æras. Livy counts 400 years from the foundation of Alba, till it was burnt, 100 years after the building of Rome, so that here also the number three is still found as the date of Alba prior to Rome. Alba is also said to have been founded thirty

years after Lavinium. By Dionysius, however, Alba is said to have existed 487 years, when, after having been the founders of thirty Latin cities, it was destroyed by Rome, its latest colony.

We do not doubt that it is generally safer to rely on the accounts received from the ancients, than to trust to the uncertainties of modern speculations. That Alba existed is no longer a romance; and though like other cities of Latium, destroyed by the Romans, it has left as many vestiges as can be expected at so remote a period. The Romans could have no interest in declaring they were the colony of a city they had been able to subdue, nor that both came from Lavinium. They might possibly have felt honoured by their Trojan origin, but nothing but truth could have prompted them to claim a descent from one of the cities of Latium.

ALBANO, *Lake of;* LACUS ALBANUS; LAGO DI CASTEL GANDOLFO.—RIVUS ALBANUS; RIO ALBANO.—EMISSARIUM, &c.

The Lake of Albano, one of the most beautiful pieces of water in the world, and, in re-

spect to scenery, beyond comparison the finest of those of purely volcanic origin in Italy, is about two miles and a third in length, one and a third in width, and more than six miles in circuit. The most remarkable circumstance connected with it, was the formation of the Emissary, by which the Romans, while engaged in their contest with the Veientes, in the year U.C. 359, succeeded in lowering the waters, which they imagined were in danger of bursting their banks, and destroying the adjacent country.

This Emissary is a subterraneous canal, more than a mile and a-half in length, excavated generally in the Tufo; it varies in height from about seven feet and a-half to nine or ten feet, and is never less than four feet in width. The upper end of the Emissary is of course nearly on a level with the surface of the lake, or 919 feet above the sea. The tunnel runs under the hill and town of Castel Gandolfo, which is 1,350 feet higher than the sea, and consequently 431 feet above the lake. The summit of Mont' Albano, on the opposite side of the lake, rises 2,046 feet from its waters. Certain holes, (such probably as were called by the Latins *spiramina*

and *spiracula*, and by the Greeks φυσηματα,) evidently intended to give air to the tunnel below, may be still observed in various parts of the hill. Those which were cut for a similar purpose, between Lake Copais in Bœotia, and the sea of Eubœa, were square, and executed with great nicety, as were also the shafts of the mines at Laurion in Attica; but the softness of the Alban stone has not permitted the *spiramina* of the Alban Emissary to retain their original shape.

In the summer the water is now seldom more than two feet deep, and does not run at that season with rapidity, as may be observed by means of a candle placed upon a float, and carried down the current. Over the stream is a low flat arch of seven large stones; the blocks with which it is constructed are large, and of the stone of the country. They have all the appearance of antiquity; for though not only an arch, but a flat arch is used, which would seem to appertain to a late period, yet their antiquity is evidenced by the want of skill manifested in the shape of the stones, which not being sufficiently cuneiform, it is surprising that the arch has existed so long. It is now, indeed, sup-

ported by a modern one below, and by a wall of modern workmanship. Within the enclosure formed by this arch and wall, are some ancient stone seats, with a bold moulding, the place having evidently been of that sacred description which the ancients termed a Nymphæum. Possibly it might have been dedicated to the nymphs as a propitiation, when the tunnel was excavated; it certainly existed when Domitian and others of the emperors took so much delight in this region. A quadrilateral court, well walled in with large stones in parallelograms, succeeds to the flat arch; opposite to which the water enters a narrower passage, and then passes into the interior of the mountain. Over this smaller passage is a vault, but this may possibly be of more recent construction; and from the form of a range of blocks just below the arch, it seems not improbable that the original covering might have been by what are called approaching stones.

The fine old trees which overshadow the spot, render the Alban Lake a cool and delightful summer retreat; and the number of blocks (the remains of terraces and buildings) at the water's

edge, all round the basin, prove how much the Romans, during the brilliant period of the first emperors, enjoyed its picturesque and sylvan beauties. A large grotto or cave, near the water, and at a little distance to the north of the Emissary, has been decorated with doric triglyphs, and was doubtless frequently used as the summer triclinium of the Emperor Domitian, whose palace was situated on the hill above. These retreats were of course constructed long after the Emissary, when the experience of ages had shown that there was no further danger to be apprehended from the rising of the water.

The pretended city of Alba, and other ruins, seen below the surface of the lake, are of imperial times, or of those immediately preceding; but antiquaries not skilled in engineering, have asserted, that if the water had not at some period been much lower than at present, the tunnel could not have been cut. We think, however, that it may be shown to have been formerly much higher than at present.

There is a point of the Alban Lake, at the northern extremity, where the lip of the crater

descends much lower than at any other part of the circuit. This point is to be found on the road between Castel Gandolfo and Marino, just before the turn which the way makes to the left, in order to avoid the knoll called Monte Cuccu. Here, on the green side of the hill, toward Rome, is a deep indenture not caused by any stream now existing, which marks in all probability, the almost obliterated bed of the water which once issued from the lake. It is not impossible that a natural or artificial channel may also have existed on the other side of Monte Cuccu; but if so, the waters united below. It is also highly probable that the site of the town of Bovillæ, which had nothing else to recommend it, was chosen merely on account of the then existing stream, and that the sites of the towns, marked Appiola, Mugilla, and Politorium, only a little lower down, may be similarly accounted for. Some motive must undoubtedly have existed for building four towns within the distance of four miles, none of which possess in locality any advantages over a thousand other situations in the vicinity; on the contrary, they must be considered as remarkably

ill-placed for defence. This stream from the lake must have formed the great attraction.

The Ponte delle Streghe is of an architecture which may possibly be coëval with the town above it. A rugged approach to this monument, by a descent cut in the rock, very much worn by frequent use, proves that the bridge was not the work of the later times of Roman magnificence, when valleys were filled up to avoid the evil of too rapid a declivity. The arch is of very solid materials, and too high for convenient access or passage, and would scarcely have been erected over the bed of the present dry ditch. If at the time of its erection, there was no more water in the river than at present, nothing could have been more useless.

These are all reasons, if they can be called less than proofs, for believing that at the lowest side of the Alban crater, the lake originally discharged itself by a stream; and that for the sake of its waters the four towns just named were built. In the Map is marked Monte Cuccu; (it may be observed as singular, that another Cucculi existed near the Alba of the Marsi.) The dry bed of the rivus, or rather

the indication of it, afforded by its own little valley, is marked Rivus Albanus.

The possibility of cutting the tunnel and tapping the lake, while the water was as high as the supposed exit of the presumed R. Albanus, and the probability of such an operation having been performed, can be estimated only by actual inspection. There is ancient written authority in support of present appearances, which can leave no doubt that the water stood at one time more than two hundred feet higher than its modern surface, and that there was a river flowing from the lake. (Livy, Lib. v. 16.) It is true that the lake is at present so far distant from the city, that an enemy might safely encamp in the fields below, (except under the rock of the citadel,) without any fear of missiles. We learn, however, from Dionysius, that at one period it approached so near that "it served like a wall of defence to the city." There is, besides, a long line of rocks, upon which the road to Alba ran, to the foot of which there is every probability that the water originally reached, being about the level required for its exit by the rivus.

It may also be observed, that at this lowest point of the edge of the crater, there is a certain very curious channel, or excavation in the rock, both wide and deep, with perpendicular sides and an horizontal bottom, and evidently made with infinite trouble: this is manifestly artificial, and was probably intended as an outlet for the swollen waters of the lake. Whatever the end proposed, the work was never completed. This excavation was discovered near Monte Cucco, in collecting details for the Map; and possibly others might be found by a scrupulous examination of the spot at the exit of the river. Even if after the draining of the lake, it had served only as a passage to the valley, such a use of the excavation would not destroy the probability that it was originally intended for a different purpose. It is not improbable that the fears of the inhabitants, suggesting that the weight of water would burst the banks of the crater suddenly, and so overwhelm the lower country, they preferred to sink it; and designedly selected a channel not perfectly straight, with a view to prevent the carrying away of the banks, by the rushing of the stream.

It is here worthy of remark, that Dionysius, describing Alba, says, "The lake was large and deep, and from it the water could at pleasure be distributed, by means of sluices, over the plain below."

The city of Alba was destroyed 650 years B.C.; consequently the Albans had before this period sluices by which they could let out the waters of the lake: these, however, could not possibly exist in any other place than at the lowest lip of the crater, and must have been on one of the sides of Monte Cuccu.

The Emissary of the lake, under Castel Gandolfo was not completed till 395 years B.C.; this, therefore, is not the sluice by which, as Dionysius informs us, the rulers of Alba had so long before been accustomed to water the adjoining plain.

The Delphic oracle was probably well-informed of the circumstances and the localities of Alba and its lake, before it ventured to return to the Roman ambassadors who were sent to ask the meaning of the words of the Tuscan diviner, an answer not expressed ambiguously, as was usual, but conceived in clear and distinct lan-

guage. (*Vide* Liv. Hist. Lib. v. c. 15, 16.) The diviner, when made prisoner, seems to have recommended, in obscure terms, that they should enter Veii by a mine, the art of constructing which the Veientes possibly had already long before acquired, in conveying to their city the waters of the crater of Baccano. (*Vide* Veii.) The oracle was delivered in words that fully authorise our belief in the previous existence of a river from the lake. "Beware* of retaining the Alban water in the lake; permit it not to flow into the sea by its own river; (suo flumine;) having let it out, irrigate the fields, and dissipate it in rivulets."

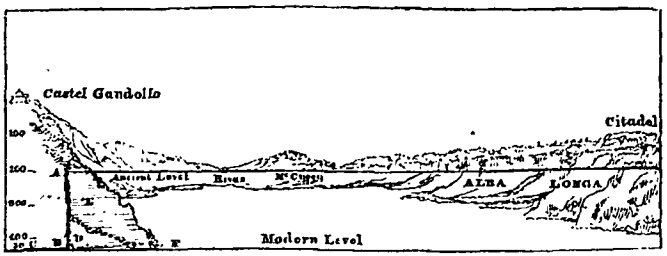
The Romans are here ordered to give a vent to the waters of the lake, but not to suffer it to run out by its "own river;" consequently another exit was to be constructed,—which was the

* It would, perhaps, be fanciful, as the oracle must have been delivered in Greek, to suppose the mountain could have acquired its present name from the "*cave*" of the Pythia: though in the old Maps it is called not Cavo, but Cave. Cavo, however, is an appropriate name, on account of the semi-crater near the summit of the mountain.

Emissary of Castel Gandolfo. By the skill acquired in this operation, the Romans were enabled, by means of a mine or cuniculus, to possess themselves of the citadel of Veii.

The place, therefore, when attentively examined by the topographer, corresponds with the notices which have been left by both Dionysius and Livy, if the words and meaning of these authors are well considered, and faithfully rendered.

It now remains to be observed, that under Castel Gandolfo, and above the Emissary, the rock is cut into a perpendicular precipice; though this is now much curved towards the bottom, owing to a gradual accumulation of fragments of rock from above, since it was first cut. Its summit is very little higher than the lip of the crater at the exit of the ancient Rivus, and the perpendicular was the necessary consequence of making the tunnel when the water was high. It is only by a figure that this can be understood. From Castel Gandolfo to the present surface of the water, the depth is four hundred and thirty feet. Suppose the exit of the ancient Rivus to be two hundred feet below that village; let the tunnel C B be



bored from without to B; next drive the perpendicular shaft A B, which opens a little above the ancient level of the lake; then cut away foot by foot either canals, or the whole mass E, always cutting deeper as the water subsides, till it sinks to the level C B F: this would leave a precipice like that now seen above the Emissary, the top of which would be at the same elevation as the old exit of the Rivus. F is the entrance of the Emissary; D the rubbish which has fallen from the top of the rock since the Emissary was finished. This, though not very dissimilar, is not given as an accurate view of the spot: it being intended only as a means of rendering the above observations more intelligible to the reader.

Some motive of fear or superstition must have been that which induced the Romans to undertake the construction of the Emissary; for the

very steep sides of the crater, with a few narrow meadows at the bottom, at the northern end, which were gained by this diminution of the waters, cannot be supposed to have been the temptation.

In the year U. C. 354, the Alban waters increased without rain, and therefore probably by volcanic agency, so as to alarm the Romans. Five years after this, U. C. 359, the Emissary was completed, after various delays occasioned by sending to Delphi, and other causes. Perhaps three years is the longest time history allows for the work; the shortest is only one. As only two men could work at the same time at each end of the tunnel, it would be curious to calculate the possible progress of the excavation, and the shortest time in which such a work could be completed.

The works of the Claudian Emissary at the Fucine Lake, which, though extensive, is shallow, can scarcely be compared to those of this deep and precipitous crater. In that, a certain space might possibly have been dammed out; but it is probable that the water was high, when the work was undertaken, and that the same

expedients were resorted to, as in the Alban Lake. "The upper mouth of that Emissary," says Mr. Craven, in 1831, "is above the water." Not long ago it was far below it; and twice or more, within our own times, the water has risen to a formidable height, and then again subsided.

The Rivus Albanus, after passing the ruins of Bovillæ, and between Mugilla and Appiola, under the Ponte delle Streghe, ran by Politorium, and near the present Madonna del Divino Amore. Below the Acqua Acetosa of the Via Ardeatina, at a tower on the old Via Laurentina, it receives the Marrana del Lago di Castel Gandolfo, (which runs from the mill at the lower mouth of the Emissarium, and which, consequently, could not be the original Rivus Albanus,) and lower down the Fosso di Fiorano, and that of Cicchignola. Thus it becomes the receptacle of the various brooks in its vicinity, before it falls into the Tyber at Valca, on the road to Ostia. It is to be observed, that the towns upon this Rivus had been sacked and destroyed by Tarquin and other conquerors, long before the Emissary was cut, and that none of them were ever heard of afterwards,

except Bovillæ, as a Mutatio on the Via Appia.*

* Since the foregoing account of the Rivus Albanus was written, I have visited the place in company with Mr. Laing Meason, from whose journal I have made this extract:—"I examined the outflow in many directions, and am quite sure that there was what miners call a large open cast, cut artificially. I compute it to be from two hundred and fifty to three hundred yards wide, and fully thirty feet deep. The sides are evidently cut. Not to be deceived, I examined this cut from many stations, and found indications at the outside of the lip of the crater, which convinced me that the water ran into the plain just below the site of Bovillæ. The artificial cutting is not through lava but tufo." The testimony of so accurate an observer, one who has been long practised in the sinking of mines in Scotland, is too valuable to be omitted. For the same reason the observations made upon the tunnel of the Emissary itself, with the assistance of the same gentleman, are interesting. "We found that the vault of the specus descended so rapidly, that it is now only possible to penetrate to the distance of one hundred and thirty yards from the lake. The opening has been six feet six inches high, and four feet six inches wide. The roof is a well cut arch, but at the distance of one hundred and thirty yards from the entrance, it descends to within two feet of the base of the tunnel; consequently no one can have penetrated further since the water was admitted. It seems probable that the engineers had driven the channel three or four feet lower

ALBANO MONTE; MONS ALBANUS; MONTE CAVE; MONTE CAVO; CELSA ALBA; *(Lucan;)* SUMMA ALBA.

This mountain Boscovich measured, and found to be six hundred paces in height. He probably intended the paces to be five feet

than they had intended, and that the rush of water being judged too violent, they paved this part of the tunnel with large flat stones, till the current was diminished by taking three or four feet from the fall. The specus has thus been filled intentionally, and is not contracted by depositions of mud or gravel. Two pits may yet be seen running perpendicularly from the surface of the mountain to this part of the tunnel, by means of which all was perceived and arranged by the engineers. Probably other pits existed in other parts of the hill along the line of the Emissary, as they are found to have done at the Fucine Lake, and as they may be observed in the subterraneous passage of the waters from the Bœotian Lake Copais to the sea. The tufo has all been cut with a mallet, and a chisel one inch in breadth, as the marks show. As it would be difficult to dispose in any manner of more than four workmen at one time in this cavity, it seems scarcely possible that so great a work could have been continued to so great a distance as two thousand eight hundred yards, or thereabouts, in less than eight years; probably in not less than ten,—the whole time employed in the siege of Veii."

each, which, if his admeasurement can be depended upon, would give an altitude of three thousand feet. According to the latest observations, it is two thousand nine hundred and sixty-five French feet in height; and though not so lofty as most of the Appenines, it is so situated that its summit is seen from Monte Cairo, above San Germano, a mountain that commands a view of the Specula or observatory of Naples.

Tarquinius Superbus having been chosen chief of the Latin league, erected on the high mountain, above the ruined city of Alba, and in the centre of the forty-seven contracting towns, a temple to Jupiter Latialis. Each city had a share of the victims, and here they took the oath of mutual alliance. These meetings were called Feriæ Latinæ, and as each township sent, by agreement, lambs, cheeses, and other sorts of provisions, the consequent feasting rendered the assembly so agreeable, and also so convenient for buying and selling, that the meeting was in later times prolonged from one to four days. The forty-seven towns included not only Latins, but Hernici and Volscians. These meetings probably existed, like those at the Aquæ Feren-

tinæ, till the Consulate of P. Decius Mus, about the year U.C. 415.

Pliny (Lib. iii. 9.) gives a list of the confederates: "Fuère in Latio clara oppida, Satricum, Pometia, Scaptia, Pitulum, Politorium, Tellene, Tifata, Cænina, Ficana, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, Corniculum, Saturnia, ubi nunc Roma est, Antipolis, quod nunc Janiculum in parte Romæ, Antemnæ, Camerium, Collatia, Amiternum, Norbe, Sulmo; et cum his carnem in Monte Albano soliti accipere populi Albenses, Albani, Æsolani, Acienses, Abolani, Bubetani, Bolani, Cusuetani, Coriolani, Fidenates, Foretii, Hortenses, Latinienses, Longulani, Manates, Macrales, Mutucumenses, Munienses, Numinienses, Olliculani, Octulani, Pedani, Pollustini, Querquetulani, Sicani, Sisolenses, Tolerienses, Tutienses, Vimitellarii, Velienses, Venetulani, Vicellenses. Ita ex antiquo Latio, LIII. populi interière sine vestigiis."

In the first portion of this statement, both alphabetical, and all other order, are disregarded in making out the fifty-three names; for Amiternum is brought in from a distance of eighty

miles, Janiculum is transported from the Etruscan side of the river, and Pitulum from the mountains of the Æqui.

A finely paved road, which has been traced in modern times from the region situated between the lakes of Albano and Nemi, led to the summit of Mons Albanus or Latialis. The lower part has disappeared ; but the present road from Rocca di Papa falls into the ancient triumphal way, as it has usually been termed, on the ascent to the convent. It was by this road that generals, to whom the honours of a triumph were denied, ascended to the temple of Jupiter Latialis to enjoy the minor glories of an ovation. Plutarch says, that as Cæsar descended from the mountains of Alba, the people saluted him with the title of King. The pavement is not only perfect, after the lapse of so many centuries, but preserves unimpaired its original elevated curve in the centre, and its curb stones are perfect. At short distances may be perceived upon the stones the letters V. N., signifying Via Numinis. The ancient triumphal road is to be traced a considerable way down the side of the mountain, and probably most of the way, as

vestiges of a paved road are to be seen on its side, as far down as that leading from Albano to Rocca di Papa, behind Palazzuolo. The sides of the mountain are finely shaded with groves of chestnuts, and above grow the ilex and the common oak. Arriving on the platform on the summit, a small portion of what may possibly have been a column of the Temple of Jupiter may be observed, standing close to the wall of the convent, immediately on the right. This stone has been hollowed into a font or basin, for the uses of the convent. At the base is a slight moulding, and instead of flutes, which the friable nature of the peperino would have rendered too perishable, the column has been cut into about twenty faces. The whole is about three feet six inches in diameter. If it be really part of a column, and other pieces could be discovered, by careful examination among the ruins, the style of the architecture would probably be found to be Doric, notwithstanding all that has been imagined of Tuscan architecture. The temple may be conjectured to have been in Antis, on account of its very exposed situation; and its antiquity

renders it certain that no other than the stone of the place was employed upon it.

On the eastern end of the broad terrace which runs round the convent, is a great mass of very large blocks, consisting of the remains of the temple and its accessories. On these certain letters may be seen; but these have probably been inscribed by travellers, tempted by the softness of the stone, to exercise their fancies. The views from the summit of the mountain are magnificent, and toward the sea some have pretended to discover Corsica. To the south, however, the long range of Mont' Arriano cuts off the whole of the Pontine Marshes so completely, that nothing could be obtained for the Map in that direction. It is singularly unfortunate also, that the other summit, (called by Sig. Nibby, Monte Pila,*) intercepts the view even of the citadel of Palestrina.

Monte Pila and Monte Cave or Cavo, form the two extremities of a semicircular range of hills, which at one time, when the circle

* This summit was at one time thought by some, to be Mons Algidus. Some ruins of uncertain date have been found upon it by Sig. Nibby.

was perfect, completed the great crater of Mont' Albano. Of this, the whole side nearest to Rome has disappeared, for Rocca di Papa must be near the centre of the circle. The crater is filled up by flat meadows of a semi-circular form, supposed by many to have been the Campus Hannibalis, but now more justly esteemed the position of a Roman encampment against the Carthaginian general, when he marched upon Tusculum. Certain pits in this plain, covered with roofs, have been constructed for the preservation of snow for the use of Rome.

Above Palestrina may be seen the lofty Rocca di Cavi; and where Mont' Arriano descends near the castle of Algidus, the baronial house of Valmontone. Rocca Priore and the range of hills to Tusculum, which formed the original outer boundary of the primitive volcano, are seen as in the Map. The mountain of the convent and the valley of the Via Latina, (anciently the Albana Vallis, Liv. lib. iii.,) are to the original volcano, precisely what the present cone of Vesuvius and the Atrio de' Cavalli are to the ancient crater of Somma. This latter valley was once covered with wood, as some parts of the Alban valley are at present.

In the interior of Italy may be distinctly seen the high mountain called Sarsatelli and Terminillo, near Rieti and Leonessa; and beyond Tusculum, the Lake of Gabii, the hills of Monticelli, and Monte Genaro, (possibly the Ceraunius of the ancients,) uniting with the Lucretilis of Horace. To the left of these, Mount Soracte, Monte Musino, Monte Rocca Romana, and the hollow of the Lake of Bracciano are visible. Rome is seen in its whole extent, as Lucan observes in the journey of Cæsar to Rome:

"Quâque iter est Latiis ad summam fascibus Albam,
Excelsâ de rupe procul jam conspicit Urbem."

Cære, the hills of Tolfa, the mouths of the Tyber, Lavinia, or Pratica, the villas at Antium, and just below the summit, Castel Gandolfo and the Lakes of Nemi and Albano, with a rich foreground of wood, complete this interesting spectacle, which is perhaps unrivalled in Italy, particularly when we also consider the beauty of the platform itself of the temple of Jupiter Latialis.

There is a finely-wooded projection from Monte Cavo, on the S.W. called La Selva, by the pea-

santry La Serva. On the north side, below the summit, is the chapel of La Madonna del Tufo. The explosion which carried off one half of the crater of the Campus Hannibalis, seems to have sent forth two streams of lava, of which one ran in the direction of the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, scarcely more than two miles distant from the walls of the city of Rome, while the other reached the road to Ardea, near Vallerano. The outer range of hills, from Tusculum to Rocca Priore, exhibit on their summits four curious remains of craters, some of which are entirely filled up; one of them is but small, and, like that of Rocca di Papa, has lost one half of its circumference. The curious hexagonal crater of Cornufelle, below Frascati, that near the lower mouth of the Emissary, under Albano, and that called Vallericcia, after they had ceased to be craters, became lakes; though they have now ceased to be such, having been subsequently drained. The lakes also of Albano and of Nemi were craters at some distant period.

Between Colonna and Monte Porzio there are two streams of lava; between Monte Porzio and Tusculum are three others; and there is ano-

ther from near Tusculum, to the valley below Frascati. The higher side of the boundaries of the Lakes of Nemi and of Albano, seem to be compact lava; beyond this, is a wide tract of peperino, the Alban stone probably of the ancients. The curious blue crystals called Haüyne, are sometimes found in the peperino, and in the soil above it; but the whole of the rock of the Castle of Melfi, at the foot of Monte Volture, in the kingdom of Naples, being now known to be full of these once rare productions, the estimation in which those found on the Mount of Albano were once held has diminished. Beyond the peperino, the foot of the mountain on almost every side consists of accumulations of scoriæ. Such, at least, is the account given by the naturalists who have written on the subject. They remark also that the peperino of Albano is of a softer, more earthy, and lighter substance than elsewhere; with frequent congeries of fragments of augite of a dirty green. Dark green mica, iron sand, compact limestone, basalt, and lava resembling pumice, are observed by geologists in small quantities, in different parts of the mountain.

In ascending the mountains of this country, it is of the utmost importance to select a clear day; for perhaps no other country in these latitudes, presents an atmosphere so perpetually disturbed by tempests, either general or partial. The Campagna di Roma, besides an almost constant haziness, (producing beautiful and varied effects for the painter,) is rarely without one or more murky squalls, sweeping across the plain, and deluging, by a well-defined torrent of uniform breadth, a long line of country.

Tivoli is proverbially the centre of these fogs and vapours; but the whole plain is subject to most remarkable and frequent changes of aspect and temperature, deriving from them some of its most striking beauties and picturesque effects.

Albano, *Town of.*

Albano, a large town with 4,185 inhabitants, at the distance of more than fourteen miles from Rome, by the post road from the gate of San Giovanni; and about the same from the original Porta Capena. It is consequently about one mile less, from the gate of San Sebastiano. A

high tomb on the left of the Appian, before entering the gate of Albano, is supposed to have been the sepulchre of Pompey the Great, whose ashes were brought hither from Egypt. This town seems to have taken its name from the mountain; *(quasi ad Montem Albanum;)* for Dio says, "That Domitian exhibited annual games at Albano, a place under the Alban mountain, (ὑπο ὄρος το Ἀλβανον,) which he had chosen as a sort of citadel." Albano is therefore so called as being upon the Alban hill; but it has no claim to be considered as on the site, or as in any way connected with Alba Longa, though its modern symbol or arms perpetuate the memory of the white sow and her thirty pigs; which, however, as has been already remarked, belong not to Alba Longa, but to Lavinium. Before the gate, on the right is the Villa Altieri, and on the left the road to Castel Gandolfo. The Villa Doria, on the right after entering, has a beautiful knoll, with a clump of dark ilex, and also a large park. This town is one of the favourite residences of the Romans in summer, in consequence of its fine air and extensive prospect; being not less than nine hundred feet above the sea. The late king of

Spain had a palace here. The convent of the Cappuccini above the town, with its beautiful grove, has also a magnificent view.

In Albano are the remains of several Roman buildings, generally of brick. Among others is an amphitheatre; and there are also some which are supposed to indicate the station occupied by the Prætorian guards, during the residence of the Emperor Domitian, whose palace, the Arx Albana, was probably on the site of the Capuchin convent. The Alban villa of Pompey, "Albanum prædium Pompeii," is thought to have been in the position of the villa Barberini, nearer Castel Gandolfo. Other emperors also, beside Domitian, resided at Albano, and it is probable that they and their courtiers filled the whole neighbourhood with villas; just as at Tibur, Hadrian's residence produced innumerable country residences in the vicinity of that place. There is a ruin upon the flat land, between the Lakes of Albano and Nemi, which is of better construction than any of those near Albano. It is not very far from Palazzuolo. On the same flat land, an insulated mount covered with trees, called Monte Gentili,

has been supposed to have been imperial property; but without excavation nothing can be ascertained. It is however acknowledged that the patrician families of Rome had villas at Albano. Were not this an undisputed fact, quotations might be given from the writings of Cicero which would place it beyond all doubt.

The Via Appia ran formerly, as at present, through the town, and the splendid monument of Aruns, (the son of Porsenna, slain at the siege of Aricia,) exhibiting a strong resemblance to the description of his father's stupendous tomb at Clusium, stood close to the road, where it descended into the valley of Aricia. This tomb, contrary to the evidence of all history, was for a long time reputed that of the Horatii and Curiatii. In the gardens of the houses near that sepulchre, the remains of other tombs, of later times, are visible.

Albano has been at different periods subject to earthquakes; these, however, have hitherto been productive of no serious mischief. Shocks were felt here in the year 1829, and in many of the villages around; after continuing for a considerable period, during which they were at times re-

peated as often as thrice in on day, they ceased in the autumn. The strange stories then current among the people, of flames breaking forth from a chasm, and of trees withering from volcanic effluvia, give an air of probability to the showers of stones and other prodigies, said to have occurred in ancient times on the Alban Hill. These phenomena may be referred to the volcanic nature of the mountain, which, at the time that they are said to have happened, was so much nearer the epoch of its vigour and activity.

Among the most remarkable objects of curiosity at Albano, a collection of vases, said to have been found below a stratum of volcanic stone, and consequently to have been the urns of a people who existed previous to the extinction of the volcano, has excited much attention. But the correctness of the assertion may be questioned, and consequently of the inference. The stratum below the edge of which they were discovered, is apparently not volcanic, but a production of gradual formation, in which nails, and other familiar objects, are in consequence not unfrequently observed. This they were indeed

below, but so near its extreme edge, that it is probable they were intentionally placed there, and that the natives had selected the place they occupied, because the projection served for a roof. With respect to the high antiquity assigned to them, the vases are indeed sufficiently rude both in material and workmanship, to have belonged to a nation which existed before the era of history; but the same black earth and equal barbarism may be discovered in the vases of almost every part of Etruria.

These and other reasons have now completely destroyed the supposition of their very remote antiquity, which at one time so generally prevailed; but not till the originals and many counterfeits had been sold to the curious and the credulous.

In the time of the Emperor Justinian, Procopius speaks of Albano as one hundred and forty stadia, or fifteen miles, from Rome. He calls it a πολισμα, or small town. Silvester, the Roman bishop, in the time of the Emperor Constantine, erected here a basilica, dedicated to St. John. Another was built to St. Peter.

The concourse of Roman nobility in the

summer, and the frequent visits of strangers for the sake of the beautiful scenery of the mountain, contribute to preserve Albano from the decay which other towns of the Roman state frequently exhibit; and not only villas, but three or more inns of the better order, exist in the place.

Albana Vallis.

The valley of the Via Latina, running between Tusculum and the Alban Mount. This was probably so called, more on account of the mountain than of the city; for it was in fact nearer to Tusculum, (from which a road descended to the valley and the Latin Way,) than to Albano. It was said to be remarkable for its fertility. Probably Grotta Ferrata may sometimes have been included in the valley.

Albulæ Aquæ. Αλβουλα.

A sulphureous stream not far from the Aniene. (Strabo.) Vitruvius mentions it as being on the Via Tiburtina, and Pausanias also speaks of this water; Strabo calls it ὑδατα ψυχρα, a cold spring;

and says, it was used either for bathing or for drinking, and was good for many complaints. There are now three lakes; from one of which, (marked in the Map, and called Solfatara, or Lago di Zolfo,) is a strong current, generally accompanied by a long line of vapour; it runs in an artificial bed, in breadth nine, and in depth four feet, under the modern road to Tivoli, about a mile and a half from the Ponte Lucano. At the lake near the Valerian road, are the ruins of the Thermæ of Agrippa, and this with caution may be approached in a carriage, after passing the bridge. Some place a Temple of Faunus here, and one of Hygeïa. Sir Humphry Davy made some curious experiments on the process by which this water continually adds to the rocks around by petrification or incrustation. He says, that the water taken from the most tranquil part of the lake, even after being agitated and exposed to the air, contained in solution more than its own volume of carbonic acid gas, with a very small quantity of sulphuretted hydrogen. The temperature is eighty degrees of Fahrenheit. It is particularly fitted to afford nourishment to vegetable life. Its banks of Travertino are

every where covered with reeds, lichen, confervæ, and various kinds of aquatic vegetables; and at the same time that the process of vegetable life is going on, crystallizations of the calcareous matter, are every where formed, in consequence of the escape of the carbonic acid of the water.

The ancient Valerian, or Tiburtine Way, ran to the Thermæ; and thence, not directly toward Tibur, but to certain ruins now called Colonnicella, where it met another road at right angles, and turned directly right to Tivoli, or Tibur. It is hence conjectured that the line pursued by the modern road was not in remote times passable; and that there was then another lake, which has since been covered by a coat of Travertino. Certain tombs, called those of Plautus Lucanus, and of Claudius Liberalis, which still exist, and are close to the bridge, seem however, to show that in imperial times a way did pass by the present carriage road; and it may be suspected, that as Cænina and Medullia were destroyed, the other might have led from the Thermæ, to the innumerable villas which the patricians possessed in the neighbourhood of

the present Vitriano and Marcellina. In the line between the bridge and the Solfatara, the rocky crust was broken in on the left near the stream, in the year 1825, and a portion of the water was lost; and another stream, called Acqua Acetosa, falls into a hole on the right: these instances show that the crust is but thin in some places. It probably covers an unfathomable abyss; for a stone thrown into the lake, occasions in its descent so violent a discharge of carbonic acid gas, and for so long a time, as to give the idea of an immense depth of water. The taste is acid, and the sulphureous smell so strong, that when the wind assists, it has sometimes been perceived in the higher parts of Rome.

The lake called Lago di Tartaro, two miles nearer Rome, which once was deep, has now so nearly filled itself with its own depositions, that in June, 1825, it was perfectly dry, having formed a crust, which probably cut it off from the subterraneous reservoir below. It is not unlikely that the same will happen, in the course of time, to the Solfatara: for on the brink of this lake, it is manifest that even now, the spectator stands on a shelf

like ice, over an abyss of unknown depth. In this way many lakes have either been filled up, or have rapidly diminished.—The lake of the floating island at Cutiliæ is also bounded by a rocky margin, which, like that of the Solfatara, overhangs an unfathomable abyss, and is alarmingly insecure.

The Travertino, or recent calcareous stone, of which great quantities were used in the buildings of ancient Rome, (and which is still employed,) was taken from quarries not far from the Ponte Lucano. At a place called Barco, on the right of the road, (and marked in the Map,) where there is a sort of Tumulus, (Monterozza,) formed from the excavation, was one of these quarries. There is a modern quarry on the left.—The hollows in the Travertino are said to be occasioned by the decay of vegetable matter. Its formation is still going on about the Grotta di Nettuno, under the cascade of Tivoli.

Algidum; Algidus. Αλγιδος.

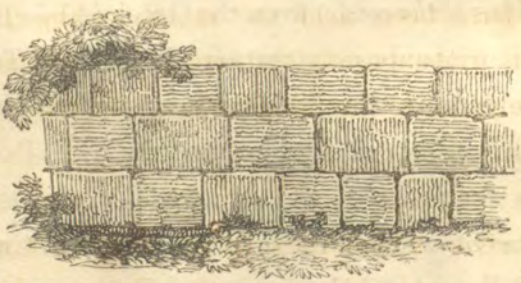
Diodorus, in that portion of his history relating to Virginius, calls it Λαγαδιῳ; this has been thought by some, an oversight for Ἀλγιδῳ;

but Λαγαδια was the word used by the Greeks, to denote situations of this kind.

Procopius (de Bell. Goth.) mentions the place in later times. The name of the wood in its vicinity, (Selva del Aglio,) is possibly corrupted from Algidum. Strabo calls the place a little town, "'Αλγιδον πολιχνιον." It was probably called Algidus, *(the cold,)* from the Greek 'Αλγος, on account of its exposed situation. There was a Temple of Fortune in the place, as Livy says: "Supplicatio Fortunæ in Algido imperata." (Lib. xxi.) This was probably the circular Temple, the remains of which were examined and drawn by Lord Beverley. It seems to have stood upon a high podium or stylobate, round the top of which ran a projecting and very peculiar cornice. On this, pillars were erected, the high pedestals of which projected from the circular basement. The neighbouring Temple of Fortune at Præneste was also circular.

In the wall of the Temple at Algidum is an arch, which, with many other indications, would generally be considered as proofs of a late period. At the same time Algidus does not appear to have been of consequence in the lower

ages, having been dismantled by the Romans. An outer wall of the fortress seems to have been constructed with the old blocks of tufo set in mortar; the inner rampart is of rectangular stones without cement; of the style of which, as it has not been often seen, a specimen is given.



WALL OF ALGIDUM.

There is as usual a large reservoir of water in its vicinity, and the angle of the inclined wall near it, stands upon a basement of three steps.

The Temple of Diana, said to have been at Algidus, should probably be referred to the neighbouring mountain of Artemisium. Here also may have been that of Minerva.

The Algidenses were the constant allies of the Æqui, in their attacks on the Romans.

ALLAS.

A place in the territory of the Septem Pagi of the Veientes, where Ancus Martius defeated the Etruscan army. From its Greek name, it was probably situated near the sea, and was perhaps the place whence the city of Veii was supplied with salt. (Dionys. Hal. Lib. iii.) It may have been near the mouth of the Tyber, and is probably only the Greek for Salinæ, the name given to the salt marshes near Ostia.

ALLIA.

A river which rises in the hills of Crustumerium, and falls into the Tyber. It was on the banks of this stream, at the distance of eleven miles from Rome, that the Romans were so signally defeated by the Gauls under Brennus. Virgil speaks of it, as a river of evil augury: "Quosque secans infaustum interluit Allia nomen." (Æn. vii. 717.)

Scarcely any spot, distinguished as the scene of a great event in Roman history, has been more difficult to ascertain, or has been referred to a greater variety of sites, than the "unfortunate Allia."

Some who have written on the subject, rejecting the stream which unites with the Tyber near mile VII. on the Via Salaria, at a place called Malpasso, as being too near the city; and finding only mere ditches, before arriving at the Rio del Mosso, or Fosso di Pradaroni, they have disregarded the given distance, and have imagined this Rio to have been the Allia.

It is surprising, however, that the brook Scolo del Casale, near Fonte di Papa, though a mere ditch where it crosses the road, should not have been selected; for it runs in a valley which is very defensible, is about the required distance from Rome, and though it rises near Nomentum, passes through the Crustumerian territory in its course. Another branch of this brook, called Rio Trabocco, rises near Monte Rotondo. The Rio Mosso, on the contrary, rises in mountains which are decidedly of the Corniculani, and, uniting with other torrents from still more distant sources in the higher range, falls into the Tyber near the Osteria del Grillo, (under the names of Rio Pantanella and Fosso del Pratone,) at far too great a distance from Rome. It runs also through a defenceless and a low country, so flat

indeed, that the waters would stagnate, were they not assisted by deep and narrow artificial cuts, by which they pass under the present road.

The Gauls under Brennus, having crossed over to the left of the Tyber, in their march from Clusium to Rome, the road, marked in the Map Via Salaria Antiqua, must have been one of those by which they approached the city. It may be traced at present nearly to Nomentum, below which it probably passed; and, indeed, it may fairly be supposed to have been originally constructed, as the chief communication between Nomentum and the Fidenates, previous to the domination of Rome. The Via Nomentana, once called Via Ficulea, was another route, by which the Gauls might have come. It is highly probable, that in early times, the Via Ficulea ran up the valley of Cesarini; for, in some excavations made there, an inscription was found, which mentioned the paving of a road in that direction, which road certainly led to Ficulea; for another stone spoke of that city as possessing the territory. There is at present no difficulty in reaching Torre Lupara (the site of Ficulea) by this valley.

Now, a river with very steep banks, called Fosso di Conca, (from the Fonte Conca,) with another branch, called Fosso del Catenaccioni, rises near Torre Lupara; and runs into the Tyber, in a remarkably deep bed, at Malpasso, near Mile VII, on the modern Via Salaria. This river, as we have already remarked, has been rejected in its claim to be considered the Allia, as being at its junction with the Tyber, too near Rome; but the Map shows that the deep ravines on this stream, near Ficulea, eleven miles from the Porta Collina, are so situated as to form an isthmus, (now called Selzotta and Monte del Cerqueto,) by the near approach of another stream, which has its source in the same district. This isthmus the ancient road crossed.

The whole distance from the ravines near Ficulea (or Torre Lupara) to the Tyber, is in a direct line, three miles and a third; and this would scarcely be too much for the front of so numerous an army of invaders. It may be likewise observed, that no station could be better chosen by the Romans, than one which left only the isthmus to be contended for on equal terms; the little river turning northwards, and presenting

on the Roman side, or left bank, a remarkably high and precipitous barrier.

On the right bank of the second stream, and near its source, not far from a spot now called Scholla, is an insulated conical Tumulus, (marked in the Map,) which, in the year 1829, was covered with trees. It is so insulated, that it cannot be natural. If this was the scene of the battle with Brennus, it was in all likelihood raised by one of the contending armies over their slain, probably by the Gauls.

In the vicinity of Forno Novo, but nearer Rome, and not on the road, (being to the left,) another great Tumulus may be observed in the Map, which, unless it has been raised by the excavators of the various dykes in the vicinity, probably marks the position of the right wing of the Gauls on the day of the battle. There seems no reason to suppose that it is at all connected with them; but it would be well worth while to examine this, and, indeed, to examine carefully all apparent Tumuli. Two passages of Livy seem to point particularly to the custom of heaping up mounds or Tumuli among the Gauls,—"Ut mos eis est coacervare,"

and afterwards,—" Pigritiâ singulos sepeliendi, promiscuè acervatos cumulos hominum urebant." Lib. v.

It may be doubted to which of the two streams the name of Allia should be given; but if the number of eleven miles from Rome may be trusted as the distance of the field on which the battle was fought, the Tumulus on that called Marcigliana Vecchia, or Marciliana Vetus, and its high bank upon the Roman side, seem to mark out the Allia, with much precision.

By the Via Nomentana, the Tumulus is at the exact distance from Rome. By the central road, it would be a little beyond the eleventh mile, though within the twelfth. Plutarch gives ten miles and a quarter as the distance of the field of Allia from Rome. By the present Via Salaria, the Tumulus, near Forno Nuovo, is exactly at the required spot. The passage, in which Livy speaks of the scene of the battle, is this: " Ad undecimum lapidem Gallis occursum est; quà flumen Allia, Crustuminis montibus prælto defluens alveo, haud multùm infra viam, Tiberino amni miscetur." This, supposing Livy to be accurately correct, would prove that the river of

Malpasso was not the Allia, for that falls into the Tyber within twenty yards of the road. To this stream, therefore, "haud multùm" is inapplicable, but it is perfectly just with regard to the rivulet of Marcigliana.

According to Diodorus, the battle with the Gauls took place in Etruria, on the other side of the Tyber, ten miles from Rome; (but this author cannot be trusted;) Vibius Sequester says, that the Allia is a river on the Via Salaria, fourteen miles from Rome; meaning, probably, that which is supplied by the streams from La Mentana and Monte Rotondo, beyond the twelfth mile,—for there is none near the fourteenth; indeed it is evident, from the context, that the distance is an error. Eutropius gives eleven as the distance.

After the battle, a part of the army of the victorious Gauls, arrived at the Porta Collina on the same evening: while a great body of the Romans, flying by the valleys of the two streams of Marcigliana and Malpasso, end eavoured to swim across the Tyber, in order to escape from the barbarians; and many were drowned in the

attempt to reach Veii and the valley of the Cremera, which lay exactly opposite.

It may be observed, on reading the account of the battle of the Allia by Livy, (Lib. v. 27, 28,) that the Roman tribunes, who had not taken the customary precautions, drew up their army in the shape of a crescent, that it might not be outflanked; though it was so, notwithstanding, on account of the superior numbers of the Gauls. The Roman centre was left too weak; but a corps of reserve was posted on an eminence answering to the Monte dei Soldati in the Map. This was so far advanced in front, that Brennus imagined it was intended to fall on his rear in the heat of the action. To prevent this, he fell with his left wing on the reserve, which gave more time for the greater part of the Roman army to escape to the banks of the Tyber, "where," says Livy, "the Roman left wing threw down their arms, and plunged into the river, to escape to Veii. The right wing of the Romans fled to Rome; but the Gauls halted, to secure the spoil, to collect the arms of the slain, and (ut mos eis est coacervare,) to heap mounds, or tumuli, according to their custom.

After which, in the evening, they presented themselves before Rome."

This article must not be concluded without an observation upon the passage: "Ab dextro cornu, quod procul a flumine, et magis sub monte steterat," &c.—Now, at mile XI, on the lower Via Salaria, the road is not a mile from the Tyber, on the one side, and is close to the hills on the other: as, therefore, there was not space sufficient for the front of the host of the Gauls, the battle could not have been fought there. Moreover, there is no river, "from the mountains," near the spot.

Almo.

A small and not very clear stream, crossed by the Via Appia, near the Porta di San Sebastiano. Ovid calls it, "Cursu ille brevissimus Almo," and mentions that at the point where the Almo joined the Tyber, the priests of Cybele washed their robes. Near this stream were the tombs of the Lucretian, the Aquilian, the Aurelian, the Avillian, the Avenian, the Attian, the Petronian, and the Celian families, and also of the Liberti of Livia Augusta, as is known by inscriptions which have been found on the spot.

The course of the Almo is indeed short, if it be reckoned only from its apparent source in the vaulted grotto, which contains the marble figure of the god Almo, formerly mistaken for the goddess Ægeria. But this, in reality, is not its source: the water being conveyed hither from the Aqua Ferentina, by an artificial subterraneous channel, which rises in the Alban Mount, above Marino. The Ferentina does not fall under the Ponte del Cipollaro, as many suppose, but crosses, under the name of Marrana del Barco, to the east side of the old Marino road, a mile below that town, at a place called Campo Fattore; it then runs to Pantanelle, where the modern road crosses it, and leaves it to the east; and, assuming the name of Marrana dei Orti, it takes a sweep, which brings it almost in contact with the artificial cut from Centrone, on the road to Grotta Ferrata. About two miles and a-half before it reaches the little Osteria of Tavolato, on the post-road to Albano, it divides into two branches at a place called Marranelle, and the old road to Marino runs between them. These branches reunite between the Tor Fiscale and Tavolato, where the torrent from Roma Vecchia on the Via Appia joins it; and the

whole then descends to the valley of the Almo, under the name of Fosso Scaricatore.

The stream of the Aqua Ferentina is artificially carried off to Centrone, near Morena, so that except in rainy seasons the bed is often dry, though always remarkably deep. The channel of the branch near Roma Vecchia, is in many places a succession of chasms.

Near the grotto of the god Almo, is a ruin which was formerly called the temple of the Camœnæ. The church of St. Urbano is built upon it.

ALSIETINUS LACUS; ALSIA AQUA. *(Lib. Notitiar.)* *Now* LAGO DI MARTIGNANO.

The Lacus Alsietinus is said to have been on the Via Claudia, fourteen miles from Rome; perhaps in strictness it was not that the lake was on the road, but that the aqueduct from the lake crossed it. Among the aqueducts which supplied Rome Frontinus mentions the Alsietine.

The Lago di Martignano may be seen on the east from a remarkable summit, having the appearance of a camp or city, which forms the

highest point of the lip of the crater of Baccano to the west. The usual road commences at a spot about a mile from Anguillara, and is only practicable on horseback. After going for a short time nearly parallel to the eastern shore of the Lake of Bracciano, the path turns down a little valley to the right, leaving La Pollina and Val' d'Inferno to the left: here certain shafts may be observed, communicating with a subterraneous passage or tunnel, lately formed to convey the water of the Lake of Martignano to the aqueduct of the Acqua Paola; the supply having become less copious than usual, on account of a sudden depression of the surface of the Lake of Bracciano.

The tunnel does not seem to have quite corresponded to the intentions of the projector; for it was necessary to keep it on so high a level, that in the summer the surface of the lake is scarcely sufficiently elevated to supply with constancy even a scanty stream. The Lake of Martignano is a crater three hundred and ten palms deep, and about four miles in circumference. That of Straccia Cappa, or Cappi, which is near it, is about two miles and a-half

in circuit, and only forty-nine palms deep; it is however upon a higher level, so that it has since been proposed to make another canal, by which the waters of the lower lake may be raised. But it must be remembered, that besides the waste which would be produced by evaporation, and that the wide expanse of Martignano would be but little elevated by the whole of the waters of the Straccia Cappa, a lake only forty feet deep in the centre, would become tepid in the summer, and acquire the flavour of the reeds and fish with which it abounds, and that this flavour would increase as the waters were diminished. The only method of using this supply would be to drain it into the tunnel, instead of into the Lake.

An ancient paved road passed near Straccia Cappa. Not far from the lake is a tower which may be seen from the road, near the Osteria of the Sette Vene, on the Via Cassia, whence it may be about three miles distant. It is reputed five miles from Trivignano.

At Martignano there is only one house; between the two lakes are vestiges of antiquity, and the traces of what is, perhaps, an ancient canal or tunnel.

ALSIUM. Αλσιον. PALO.

Strabo (Lib. v.) says, that from Graviscæ to Pyrgi, the distance is about one hundred and eighty stadia, and that fifty is the distance from Pyrgi to the port of Cære, which by such a measurement would be found at Torre Flavia, four miles below Cervetere. Alsium lies on the road from Pyrgi to Ostia, distant two hundred and sixty stadia. The Theodosian Table gives ten miles between Pyrgi and Alsium, which is correct; and thence nine miles to Ostia, which is at the very least twice as far distant. The distance, say the commentators, was probably two hundred and eight stadia, and the error that of the scribe. The Antonine Tables make a distance of sixteen miles between Pyrgos and Alsium, by the Mutatio Ad Turres. But this would exceed even the distance by the more circuitous modern road by Monterone, which is scarcely thirteen.

The Itinerary of Antoninus gives another road to Alsium, by Porto, thus:

A Româ.

	Mill. Pass.
Per Portum, Centumcellis . .	LXIX.
In Portum	XIX.
Fregenas	IX.
Alsio	IX.
Ad Turres	IV.
Pyrgos	XII.
Castro Novo	VIII.
Centumcellis	VIII.

Rutilius has some lines which refer to this country.

> " Alsia prælegitur tellus ; Pyrgique recedunt,
> Nunc villæ grandes, oppida parva priùs.
> Jam Cæretanos demonstrat navita fineis,
> Ævo deposuit nomen Agylla vetus."

The distance from Pyrgi or Pyrgos, to Ostia, as given by Strabo, seems correct, being about thirty-two miles. The town of Alsium stood on the spot now occupied by Palo : a shore somewhat elevated above the very low ground in the vicinity recommending it as a site. To this circumstance we may ascribe the erection of a

fort at this place, and the three or four ruinous villas of the Roman nobility. Pompey had a villa here. There is no shelter even for boats, and nothing can be more unhealthy and desolate than the surrounding country. The Via Aurelia passed, according to the Peutingerian Table, through Alsium.

	Mill. Pass.
Lorio	XII.
Bebiana . . (*supposed*)	VI.
Alsium	VI.
Pyrgos	X.

Ameriola.

A small town situated in the territory of the Sabines, but sometimes spoken of as in that of Prisci Latini. It was probably upon the hill now called Monte St. Angelo, but not on its summit; this having been occupied by another city, perhaps Corniculum.

The ruins of Ameriola are situated on the northern hill, and scarcely a mile distant from the supposed Corniculum; though the ruggedness of the spot sufficiently separated the two places. The name is perhaps a diminutive;

and the ruins marked on the Map are those of an inconsiderable town. They consist of the usual remnants of polygonal, or rather irregular walls, running round a defensible eminence. Livy mentions the towns of this vicinity in the following order—Corniculum, Ficulnea vetus, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, Nomentum. (Lib. i. 38.) Pliny begins with Cænina and Ficana; (the last of these being near the mouth of the Tyber, this want of geographical order throws an impediment in the way of our recognition of the places in question;) and then, in continuation, gives—Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, and Corniculum, consecutively; we may therefore conclude that these four places were usually mentioned together. We have in these lists eight cities, of which the site of two, Ficulnea and Nomentum are known; and as the ruins of six other towns, (four of which are now given for the first time in our Map,) are to be found in the neighbourhood, we may suppose them to be the remains of the other six given in the above quoted lists. The mountain St. Angelo is one of the Corniculan range, for Dionysius mentions the Fi-

culnei as living near the mountains called Corniculani, (Lib. i.,) (and the hills are too remarkable to be mistaken;) the village upon its summit represents the town of Corniculum. For a more ample elucidation of the topography of the district, the reader must be referred to the articles *Angelo* and *Corniculum*.

Ameriola was a place of little consequence, and is only mentioned in the early history of the country.

Anagnia, *now* Anagni.

A city of the Hernici, and apparently the chief city of the confederation. Ferentium, Alatrium, and Verulæ, were in its vicinity. Virgil gives to Anagnia the epithet of "dives." (Æn. vii. 684.)

The Itineraries mention three roads from Rome to Anagnia, the Prænestina, the Labicana, and the Latina.

Antoninus, by the Prænestina, gives these distances :

	Mill. Pass.
Gabios . . .	XII.
Prænestina . . .	XI.
Sub Anagnia . .	XXIV.
Ferentino . . .	VIII.
Frusinone . . .	VII.*

By the Labicana or Lavicana :

Ad Quintanas . .	XV.
Ad Pictas . . .	X.
Compitum . . .	XV.
Ferentino . . .	VIII.
Frusinone . . .	VI.

The Peutingerian Table of the Via Labicana gives one or two additional places on the road to Anagnia :

Ad Quintanas . .	XV.
Ad Statuas . . .	III.
Ad Pictas . . .	VII.
Ad Bivium . . .	V.
Compito Anagnino .	X.

* Ferentino VIII. and Frusinone VII. are errors: the two strokes of the V should have been crossed; the distances would then have been correct.

Ferentino	XIII.
Frusinone . . .	XII.

There are at Anagni some walls remaining; and phalli, (so common at Arpinum, Alatri, Cures, and other places) are to be found there; but Anagni was not examined in detail for the Map.

Angelo—St. Angelo *in Cappoccio*.

A ruinous village of 362 inhabitants, on the summit of the highest of the Montes Corniculani, and occupying the northern hill, as Monticelli does the southern. The access to it is difficult on all sides, the mountain paths being only tracks worn by use, across slippery calcareous rocks. The Parrocho possesses the only house in the village in tolerable repair, many of the others going fast to decay; for in the present state of society such a situation can have little to recommend it. It has, however, a fine air during the summer months, when from its great elevation the wind blows upon it with the strength of a tempest.

The views from St. Angelo are magnificent on every side; extending over the whole Campagna of Rome, and including also Prænestе, Mont' Albano, Soracte, and the country of the Sabines.

The height of the mountain is considerable, though the vicinity of the lofty Monte Genaro, rising to a height of more than four thousand feet, diminishes its apparent elevation.

When places are mentioned only in the history of very early times, there is great difficulty in determining to which of them, existing ruins belong. Contiguous places were attacked and taken by the Romans, not in consecutive order, but as circumstances favoured; and, unfortunately, the poets who have helped to preserve any traditions, were so bound by the rules of metre, that they perpetually sacrificed vicinity and distance to sound and quantity. Thus Virgil connects together Atina and Tibur, and Ardea and Crustumerium. (Æn. vii. 630.)

After comparing the different accounts of Livy and Dionysius, and in imagination placing the unknown cities, each in turn, at the spots now for the first time recognised as retaining the ruins of cities, we are led to the conclusion, that Corniculum was situated on the summit of Monte St. Angelo. Some of the reasons which lead to this opinion are the following.

Dionysius states (Lib. i.) that Ficulnea, which is on the Via Nomentana, was near the mountains Corniculani. Ficulea or Ficulnea, could have existed at no other place than at Torre Lupara, near Monte Gentile, and this city upon the mountain of St. Angelo being upon the highest of the Montes Corniculani, and near to Ficulnea, and being in all probability that which gave the hill its name, must be supposed Corniculum. After an examination of the central hill of the Corniculani, (called in the old Maps Colle Cesi, and now known by the very common name of Castelluccio,) nothing like the vestiges of an ancient town could be found. On the most southern, now called Monticelli, is nothing but the remains of a small brick Ædicola, with Corinthian pilasters, very different from what we could expect the ruins of the early town of Corniculum to be. These facts, therefore, bring us again to the same conclusion, that the ruins on St. Angelo must be those of Corniculum; most certainly, the rudely constructed walls upon this hill, may be safely assigned to a very remote period. Tarquinius Priscus, as we are informed by Livy, (Lib. i. 38,) took, one by one, and

without coming to a general battle, from the Prisci Latini, or from those who had joined them,—Corniculum, Ficulnea vetus, Cameria, Crustumerium, Ameriola, Medullia, and Nomentum. This is the only account of these cities, from which an idea may be formed of their relative positions; other accounts being generally rendered unserviceable, by the places in connexion with which they are mentioned, having localities altogether different; as when Pliny, for instance (*vide* Ameriola) gives Ficana, in connexion with Corniculum.

Cænina, which was also upon this hill, had already been taken by Romulus. (Liv. lib. i. 10.)

The city of Corniculum* was burnt by Tarquin, because the inhabitants had constantly refused the

* At the taking of Corniculum, Ocrisia, the wife of the slain king, or chief of that city, Tullius, was carried to Rome, where, being delivered of a boy, the child was educated in the house of Tarquin; and afterwards, under the name of Servius Tullius, became king of Rome. A learned and ingenious person has suggested that these two names are in reality but one; the Latin Servius being equivalent to the Greek Δουλιος; and that Δ, being changed into T, according to the genius of the Italians, (as in *Tute* for *Tydeus*,) the Greek Δουλιος, becomes in Latin, Tullius.

terms which had been offered, trusting to the arrival of allies, and to the strength of their walls. As there is no account of the subsequent rebuilding of Corniculum, it is not surprising that the remains of its walls should present a specimen of rude and genuine antiquity. They evidently enclosed a citadel on the summit of the hill, now occupied by the village of St. Angelo, the citadel standing on the apex of a triangle; and running down each side of the south-western declivity, the two walls receded from each other, till they were united by the rampart running along the third side, or base of the triangle.

For the gratification of the classical reader, a sketch is subjoined of a part of the walls. The Cyclopian characteristic, of small stones filling up the interstices between the larger ones, evidences high antiquity.

ANGUILLARA ; ANGULARIA.

A small town with 658 inhabitants, situated, as the ancient name imports, at an angle, formed by the coast of the Lacus Sabatinus, or Lake of Bracciano. The houses are placed on the declivity of a high and insulated rock, sloping to the south, so that carriages can ascend ; but precipitous on the other three sides, and rising high above the lake. The church is on the highest point of the rock, and from it is a fine view. The appearance of the place is much improved by the villa of the Duchess of Mondragone and Evoli. A grove of cypresses planted on the grounds, produces a fine effect.

Below Anguillara, the lake forms a little bay, from the end of which, the river Arrone once carried off the superfluous waters. At present the river is much reduced by the canal or aqueduct, which supplies the splendid fountain of the Acqua Paola,—anciently conducted by Trajan from sources above this lake. The lake, from some unknown cause, has lately sunk to such a degree, that neither the river nor the aqueduct have received their usual supply. (*Vide* Lago di Martignano, or Alsietinus Lacus.) The

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aqueduct is regulated by a sluice, at a building called, as is usual in such cases, the Bottino. At San Stephano, two miles S.W. from Anguillara, Professor Nibby found an ancient villa.

The road to Anguillara is a carriage road; but it is not at all times a good one, beyond the Osteria Nuova, near Galera.

ANIO, *or* ANIENE RIVER; TEVERONE. *Ανιητα*; *Ανιην*; *Ανιων*.

The River Anio rises, as Pliny observes, in a mountain near Trevi; ("Anio in Monte Trebanorum ortus;") and, according to Frontinus, about three miles from that town.

Trevi, called by the latter writer, Treba Augusta, and by Ptolemy, *Τρηβα*, has 1,590 inhabitants. It is marked in the Map, though not from observation.

Strabo tells us that the source of this river is in the vicinity of Alba of the Marsi, near the Fucine Lake, and perhaps such is the case; for according to a MS. written by Mr. Craven, it appears that at a place not far from Luco, a portion of the waters of the lake certainly fall into a subterraneous channel, with a hissing and

sucking noise, as if drawn forcibly through a stratum of pebbles. This spot is now called Le Petogne; near it, is another hiatus covered by rocks, where the same sound is yet more audible from the greater body of water. This, therefore, may be the remote source of the Anio.

From Trevi the river descends to a village called Jenne, situated on the side of a rocky mountain, and visible from the convent above Subiaco; and thence to a narrow valley overhung with rocks and trees. The beautiful mountain of Carpineto, so called from the hornbeams (Carpini) which it produces, lies on the left bank of the river as it runs through this valley; and upon the other, on an elevated site, is the splendid monastery of the sacred cave, where San Benedetto retired from the world.* The monastery is built against the rock upon

* "The most holy Father Benedict," says the Latin chronicle of Monte Cassino, "quitting his studies, fled privately to a place called Sublacus, forty miles from the city." This was about the year of our Lord 450. Here he gave much of his time to the cultivation of roses. The roses now to be seen in the garden of the monastery, are said to have been derived from those of the saint.

nine lofty arches; and consists of two stories, not less than thirty windows in length. The cave of St. Benedict is in the subterraneous part of the building; in it there is a statue of the saint in white marble. According to Martelli, an author who writes on the Æquicoli, the cave was originally an oracle of Faunus.

A road along the steep side of the mountains, carried nearly on a level, leads from Jenne to the Sacro Speco, as the convent is called. It is a beautiful and secluded retreat of high renown and great antiquity, and was once richly endowed. The mountains around are magnificent, and the view down the valley of the Anio is extremely fine. Lower down, on the way to Subiaco, which is about two miles distant, is another convent, called Santa Scolastica; and not far from this, on the left of the road, may be seen several remains of a Roman villa, supposed by Professor Nibby, to have belonged to Nero. Here were probably the three lakes of which Pliny speaks. "Lacus treis amœnitate nobileis, qui nomen dedére Sublaqueo." (Lib. iii. 12.) "The lake," says Frontinus, "was above the Sublacensian villa of Nero." These

lakes were, in fact, nothing more than a succession of pools formed by dams across the river, constructed at an enormous expense, in order that the waters of the Anio might be conveyed to Rome from this point of the river, where its waters were more pure than at a lower point, and where it necessarily occupied a higher level.

Proceeding onwards, the Anio falls down a nearly perpendicular rock, below the town of Subiaco, the Sublatium, or Sublaqueum, of the ancients. Probably the latter of these names was the more ancient, being evidently derived from the site of the town below the lake, whereas the other seems to be only a corruption.

The popes at one time resided during the summer months, in a palace on the summit of the rock, which was then accessible in a carriage. The epithets "gelidum Anienem," of Virgil, "Aniena frigora," of Statius, and other testimonies, prove that Subiaco was as highly reputed for the coolness of its breezes by the ancients, as it is at present. Subiaco is considered forty-seven miles from Rome, though perhaps forty-four would be more correct; and it possesses a population of 4,784 inhabitants.

From Subiaco, the Anio runs in a beautiful valley for about five miles, to Agosta; *(vide* Agosta;) leaving Cerbara *(vide* Cerbara) on the right bank, it is joined by a stream from Tuccianetta on the left. The three elevated villages of Canterano, Rocca di Mezzo, and Rocca di Canterano, (*see* these names,) may be seen on this side of the river. Below Agosta is a bridge; and at the projecting point of the hill stands a church, called from its position, the Madonna del Passo. Between the river and the high road on its right bank, at about six miles from Subiaco, are several fine sources. Just beyond Marrano, (a village beautifully placed on an insulated hill on the other side of the river,) at the seventh mile from Subiaco, and at the thirty-seventh mile from Rome, (according to the milestone,*) are other springs of the clearest and most transparent water, remarkable for its azure tint. These fountains may perhaps be those called by the ancients Simbrivina Stagna; or the Stagna may have

* These distances united, would make the distance of Subiaco from Rome forty-four miles, instead of forty-seven, the distance usually given.

been the lakes above Subiaco, (for the fountains and the lakes may equally be considered as under the Montes Simbrivini,) the Simbriviæ Aquæ and the springs.

The first group of these springs has seven sources, strong enough to be capable of turning some mills in the neighbourhood. The second may have about the same number, but as they form a large pool they are not easily counted. Beside them are the remains of a Roman building, probably an Ædicola. Their modern name is pronounced Serene, but whether Sirene be intended cannot be easily ascertained; or whether the name has any reference to the Syrens.

Near them another little river, which is also from the Simbrivini mountains, called Rocciolino, falls into the Anio. Colle Lungo and Santa Chelidonia, are among the modern names of these hills: on one of them, at a considerable elevation, may be seen a chapel called Le Prugne or La Prugna.

After this, the valley of the Anio has an opening on the right bank of the river, down which runs a stream, from a church standing at mile thirty-five on the Via Valeria. Arsoli is at about

thirty-seven miles on the left of the same road. The stream turns a mill reputed ten miles and a-half from Subiaco.

The Subiaco road falls into the Via Valeria, about mile thirty-four, near Ponte Scutonico; the bridge being a little higher on the road to Arsoli, which here quits the bank of the Anio. Beyond Ponte Scutonico, about mile thirty-five, the Valerian Way is flanked by walls of polygonal masonry.

Roviano, on the right bank of the river, has 629 inhabitants. About mile thirty-three is Rovianello, a very small village on the same side; and on the left bank Anticoli, a large village with 1,183 inhabitants. The mountain behind it, is part of an extensive range which reaches to Siciliano, called by some Serrone or San Michele. On the right, above Roviano, rises a very high mountain. The Anio, on passing the narrow defile between Roviano and Anticoli, turns almost at right angles to its former course, nearly S.W. Near this point some vestiges of antiquity may be seen on the right.

A little lower down, the river receives a torrent from the mountain, and the road is joined

by the path to Rio Freddo, which runs over the mountain of Roviano toward Arsoli. (*Vide* Arsoli.) On this hill the village of Scarpa is seen in a very lofty situation, but ill placed; it contains 845 inhabitants. At the junction of these roads is an osteria, called La Spiaggia. The valley is beautiful, and the road still lies on the right bank of the river. After this there is another osteria, and a river called Ferrata, over which is a bridge called Ponte Rotto. The ruins of a town called Ad Laminas, (*vide* Ad Laminas,) may be found on the right of the road, just beyond the bridge. Ad Laminas is mentioned in the Peutingerian Tables as on the Tiburtine, or rather the Valerian road.*

Româ.

	Mill. Pass.
Ad Aquas Albulas .	XVI.
Tibori . . .	—
Varie	VIII.
Lamnas . . .	V.
Carsulis . . .	X.
In Monte Grani . .	VI.

* It appears that the Via Valeria only began from Tivoli; up to that place the road being called the Tiburtine.

In Monte Carbonario .	V.
Sublatio . . .	VII.
Marrubio . . .	—
Alba	XIII.

Soon after Ad Laminas, (where there is a mill, and an osteria called Fratocchie,) on the hill to the right, are Cantalupo and Bardella; (*see* these names;) and beyond these the villa of Horace, and the valley of the Digentia, which river falls into the Anio. On the left, upon a high mountain is Saracinesco, whence another stream falls in. Here the road quits the Anio, crossing the height of the convent of San Cosimato, a very picturesque spot: at the convent, travellers may be received. The river runs below, in a deep glen: the adjacent ruins of an ancient Roman bridge, the convent, and its cypresses above, with the rapid stream of the Anio below, combine to make a fine study for the painter.

Soon after this, the Anio passes under the bridge of Vico Varo, a town on the right bank, with 1,129 inhabitants, but destitute of a tolerable inn. On a steep hill, by which the town may also be approached, are the irregular walls

of the ancient city which in the Tables, is called Varie. Near this place is the road to Licenza and to Civitella.

Near a church below Vico Varo, the Anio receives two more streams from the mountains on the right; and on the same side, at about the twenty-fifth mile from Rome, are the remains of an ancient city, the name of which is uncertain. On the road, is a block of marble, with an inscription.

Soon after, are the ruins of a castle called Sacco Muro, (*see* this name,) standing between the road and the Anio; on the other side, are vestiges of the Via Valeria, with tombs, and the arches of an aqueduct. There are also sepulchres on the modern carriage road, and the ruined walls of the city are seen from below.

Other streams fall in from the town of Castel Madama, situated on a high hill upon the left bank, and containing 1,784 inhabitants. This and similar places look respectable from a distance; acquiring an air of consequence from the size of their baronial residences, and from their churches, many of which have domes, and more than one tower.

At a turn of the road lower down, a place called Santa Balbina (*see* this name) may be perceived at a short distance, with ancient ruins of two different periods. Below this, the valley enlarges, and becomes united with that called the Valley of Aqueducts, behind Tivoli. Across the river, is an eminence called Munitola, (*vide* Munitola,) where ruins exist, and the Aqueducts, in long lines of broken arches, are seen beyond.

Several streams fall into the Anio before the mountains again close, and the current is now become both deep and furious as it rolls toward Tivoli; there, forming the great cascade under the temple, it falls into the beautiful glen below the town, and the villa of Mecænas.

After passing under the bridge, it enters the great Campagna of Rome, where another bridge called Ponte Lucano, crosses it at the Plautian Sepulchre.

In ancient times, according to Strabo, the stones from the quarries of Aquæ Albulæ on the one side, and from those of Gabii on the other, were conveyed to the capital by this river; and it is astonishing, that as stone and lime continue to be

transported, this easy method should not be preferred to the employment of the hundreds of mules required by the present mode of conveyance. The Anio runs by the superb villa of Hadrian, which is on the left; and soon after receives the Aquæ Albulæ from the right. (*Vide* Aquæ Albulæ.)

Lunghezzina is a farm-house on the left; and lower down and on the same side is Lunghezza, a large castellated mansion, in a defensible position; on the other side is another farm, called Cavaliere. In the spring, the narrow meadows here, on each side of the stream, look very pleasant, and the river is in most parts fringed with trees. At Lunghezza, the river Osa falls in on the left, from Collatia and Gabii.

There is little worthy of notice between Lunghezza and Ponte Mammolo. The Via Collatina runs not far from the left bank. A place called Salone, a reservoir of one of the Roman aqueducts, and certain quarries near Cerbareto, after having received the Rivus Magulianus from the right, are all that can be named.

The three bridges, Mammolo, Lamentana,

and Salara, (the two last deriving their names from the roads Nomentana and Salaria,) cross the Anio before it falls into the Tyber, below the site of Antemnæ.

ANTEMNÆ. Αντεμναι· Αντενναι.

"Antemnaque prisco
Crustumio prior."—SILIUS ITALICUS, viii. 367.

Antemnæ was placed on the left bank of the river Anio or Aniene, near the spot where this river, dividing the Sabine from the Roman territory, flows into the Tyber. Dionysius, Lib. iii.

Antemnæ and Cænina were the first cities taken by Romulus; most of the inhabitants of which he transferred to Rome, placing a colony of three hundred Romans in the cities.—Valerius, the consul, must have been encamped near Antemnæ, upon the hills on the left bank of the Anio, when the Sabines attacked Rome after the expulsion of the Tarquins. In the time of Strabo, this place was the property of a patrician; for he says, "Collatia, Antemnæ, Fidenæ, Lavinium, and such like places, were once small towns, but now they are only villages, and the property of individuals."

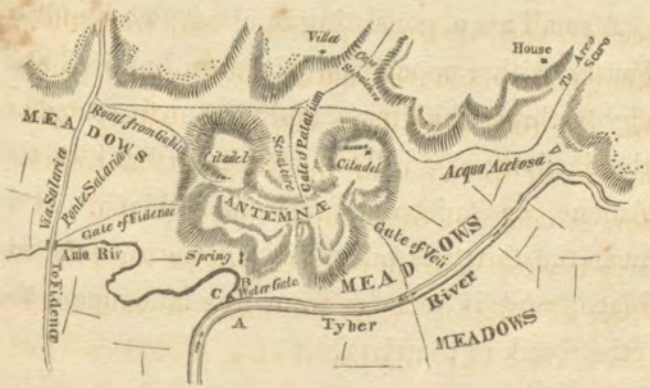
Antemnæ was only thirty stadia from Rome; and must consequently have so interfered with the ambitious designs of Romulus, that it was to be expected, he would rid himself of his dangerous neighbours as early as possible.

To find Antemnæ, the best way is to take the Via Salaria, till it descends to the meadows, previous to crossing the Anio. The site will then be discovered on a green insulated eminence, at the distance of less than a quarter of a mile to the left of the road, and cannot be mistaken, though no visible ruins now remain of Virgil's "Turrigeræ Antemnæ." (Æn. vii. 630.)

It would seem that the high point nearest the road, was the citadel; and the descent of two roads, now scarcely perceptible, one toward Fidenæ and the bridge, and the other toward Rome, marks the site of a gate. On the other side of the knoll of the citadel is a cave, with signs of artificial cutting in the rock, being a sepulchre under the walls. There was evidently, a gate also in the hollow which runs from the platform of the city to the junction of the Aniene and the Tyber, where there is now a little islet. Probably there was another gate to-

ward the meadows, on the side of the Acqua Acetosa, and another opposite; and from these two gates, which the nature of the soil points out, one road must have run up a valley, tending in the direction of the original Palatium of Rome; and the other must have passed by a ferry toward Veii, up the valley near the present Torre di Quinto. It is not uninteresting to observe how a city, destroyed at a period previous to what is now called that of authentic history, should, without even one stone remaining, preserve indications of its former existence.—From the height of Antemnæ, is a fine view of the field of battle between the Romans and the Fidenates, whence Tullus Hostilius despatched M. Horatius to destroy the city of Alba Longa. The isthmus, where the two roads from Palatium and Veii met, unites with the city a higher eminence, which may have been another citadel. The beauty of the situation is such, that it is impossible it should not have been selected as the site of a villa in the flourishing times of Rome.

A rough sketch is subjoined of the spot by way of further description of the place.



In the time of Tarquin, the combined Sabines, B, and Etruscans, A, encamped at the confluence of the rivers, erecting a wooden bridge, A B. Tarquin sending boats, filled with combustibles, down the Anio, burnt the bridge, and was thus enabled to attack his divided enemies, and also to destroy another body of Sabines at C. The Gauls encamped here, and perhaps also Hannibal, when he approached the Porta Collina.

The spot is frequently adverted to in the early periods of history.—Servius, Varro, and Festus, agree that Antemnæ was so called, "*quasi ante amnem posita.*"

ANTICOLI.

A small town, consisting of about two hundred houses, with a population of eleven hundred and eighty-three inhabitants, and pleasantly seated on the declivity of a hill, upon the left bank of the Aniene, or Anio, not far from Subiaco. It is near the thirty-second mile, on the road to Subiaco, and is not far from Roviano upon the other bank of the river.

ANTIUM; Αντιον· Αντια· Ανθια. *Now* CAPO D'ANZO.

Antium is called, in the Peutingerian Tables, seventeen miles from Lavinium, and seven from Astura. Dionysius calls it "ἐπιφανεστατη πολις Ουολσκων," a "most splendid city of the Volscians." It was reckoned two hundred and sixty stadia, or about thirty-two miles from Ostia, and is described as situated upon rocks, so as to have been very defensible. (Livy, lib. vi.) It has also been considered about the same distance from Rome; but as the road quits that of Nettuno, near the thirty-first milestone, Antium is at least thirty-eight miles from the capital.

After passing Carroceto, about twenty-five

miles from Rome, the road enters an extensive forest, where the multiplicity of tracks, most of them equally worn, greatly perplex the traveller. The milestones, which mark the way to Nettuno, are the only guides, as no road has been made.

Antium, once a flourishing city of the Volsci, and afterwards of the Romans, their conquerors, is at present reduced to a small number of inhabitants; they consist chiefly of those, who occupy the magazines erected by the Papal government for merchandize, in the hopes of re-establishing the lost importance of the place. Originally it was without a port; the harbour of the Antiates having been the neighbouring indentation in the coast of Ceno, now Nettuno, distant more than a mile to the eastward.

The port of Antium was constructed in imperial times, but later than the age of the geographer Strabo, who expressly says, there was no port. The piracies of the ancient Antiates all proceeded from Ceno, or Cerio, where they had twenty-two long ships. These Numicius took, having destroyed the station, and levelled the walls of the castle; some of the ships were

burnt, and some were taken to Rome, and their rostra suspended in triumph in the Forum. The Antiates were from that time forbidden to embark on the sea, and a colony of Romans was sent to keep the city in subjection: but they frequently rebelled, and were not finally subdued till the year U. C. 416, by Furius Camillus and C. Mænius Nepos. Among the fragments now preserved in the Capitol, is one alluding to this circumstance:—

C. MAENIVS. P.F.P.N. COS. DE. ANTIATIBVS.

AN. CDXV.

It appears, that the population of the city was so reduced, that not only Volscians, but Hernici, and Latins, were invited to settle there; and that when Nero undertook the re-establishment of Antium, he also was obliged to send a colony to the place.—The celebrated temple of Equestrian Fortune was here, and divination ("Sortes in Fortunarum Templo") was in great repute. A temple of Æsculapius was also famous at Antium, as the serpent god coming from Epidaurus, seemed inclined to remain here instead of proceeding to Rome. In imperial times, a temple of Apollo, a circus, where the Cir-

censian games were exhibited, a temple of Venus, and Thermæ, contributed to the magnificence of Antium.

Those who would see the vestiges of the ancient city, should follow the road toward Ardea, from which some high knolls, once the site of the walls and habitations of Antium, are seen on the right. There are many indications of antiquity, not yet, perhaps, sufficiently examined; the celebrated Apollo Belvidere was found here among the ruins.—It should be recollected, that the port is nearly half filled up with adventitious soil, and that the city stood upon high rocky ground.

Nero, who was born there, was the restorer of the city, and the constructor of its celebrated port. Hadrian was much pleased with it as a place of residence.

The ruins of the moles yet remain, and show that in imperial times the science of maritime architecture was well understood.* They are

* The moles of Antium were erected about the year 69 of our æra; those of Ostia, A. D. 55; the Port of Ancona was formed A. D. 111; that of the present Civita Vecchia, or Centumcelli, A. D. 130; and A. D. 140, the mole of Puteoli was repaired by Antoninus Pius.

about thirty feet in thickness. The stones are tufo; the cement which unites them is terra pozzuolana. The longer mole is on the west, and extends to the length of about 2,700 feet: the other is about 1,600 feet long. Between them, is enclosed a semi-elliptical basin; the shore of which forms the shorter diameter of the half oval, and is equal in length to the longer mole.

The Italian coast having run for some distance in a north-west and south-east direction, took originally, after passing the Cape of Torre d'Anzo, a sudden turn to north-east. An accumulation of sand has since changed this direction to nearly east.—The port of Nero had its opening to the south-east, so that by a slight prolongation of the western mole, the waves from the west and south could not disturb it, while the coast toward Nettuno and Astura land-locked it. An entrance has been also imagined on the west, chiefly because something like a breakwater is found within the port in that part: but it is certain that foundations of the mole exist under the supposed opening; so that the breakwater may have been an earlier attempt to keep out the waves, especially as there is another similar rampart on the south; or, if not, may be

ascribed to a subsequent period.—Upon a rock just outside the port, at the southern entrance, are the remains of what has been taken for a detached pharos.

The eastern mole was applied by Pope Innocent XII. about the year 1700, towards the construction of a new port, to the east of the old one. He added a short new mole, at right angles to the former, which affords a tolerable shelter to very small vessels, but which is now fast filling up with depositions of sand. Its plan will be better understood by a reference to the Map.

The moles of the ancients are generally represented on medals, as standing upon arches; as may be also repeatedly seen in the marine paintings found at Pompeii. Suetonius speaks of the piers of the mole at Ostia; Pliny of piers at Centumcellæ; the inscription of Antoninus at Pozzuoli, of the opus pilarum; and in Seneca is the expression "in pilis Puteolanorum." These, and many other such examples, demonstrate that in the construction of ancient ports piers or arches were usual.

De Fazio, a Neapolitan author of repute, has

ingeniously shown, that the intervals served to admit, in a certain degree, the entrance of currents, so as to prevent depositions of sand or earth, which would manifestly tend to the destruction of the ports. The Romans seem to have erected piers and arches; by the Greeks the intervals were covered either with flat architraves, or with approaching stones. The mole at Puteoli, called the Bridge of Caligula, is well known; two more existed at Misenum; another before the Porto Giulio; and one at Nisita: these De Fazio examined. Intervals may be seen in the mole at Astura, and also in that of Eleusis. Of the latter, a map and view have been published by the Society of Dilettanti. The ports of Ægina, of Mitylene, of Scio, Cnidus, Delos, and Naxos, all seem to have been constructed on the same principle; and many others might be cited.

Pope Innocent XII. having determined to construct at Antium either a new port, or to restore the old one, consulted the celebrated architect, Fontana, who recommended the re-construction of a part of the old port, and estimated its expense at 25,000 scudi. Zinaghi, his opponent,

offered to make, to the east of Nero's, a new one for 15,000 only. Having in consequence obtained the preference, he proceeded to fill up in the eastern mole the intervals left by the ancients; and thus occasioned that rapid deposition of soil, which has now rendered both ports nearly useless.—The expense of this new port was, however, more than 200,000 scudi, instead of being only 15,000: it was finished after three years' labour, in the year 1701. In less than ten years, the accumulation of sand showed that it would soon be useless. Another eastern mole, called the Pamfilian, was projected as a remedy; but this occasioned still greater depositions. It may be observed below the villa Costaguti, now Torlonia.—By the filling up of the openings in the mole, through which the sand formerly escaped, the port of Nero may now be considered as reduced to one half of its original size. Other ill-advised operations have contributed to the ruin of this once celebrated port, and have greatly increased the difficulty of its restoration.

The road from Nettuno to Porto d'Anzo, lies on the coast; the sea is close on the left,

and a high woody bank on the right, on which stands the Villa Torlonia, a palace once possessed by the family of Costaguti. From the summit of this building is an extended view over the sea, and of the ancient and modern moles of Antium. In those parts where time has impaired them, their extent is indicated by the breaking of the waves. Toward the land, the chief object is the mountain of Albano, and its accessories, seen above an almost interminable extent of forest. On the right, the top of the citadel of Palestrina and Rocca di Cavi may be discovered, peeping over the hill of Velletri; then Velletri itself, in a line with what is, perhaps, the Castle of Algidus; and to the left of these, are the summit of Mt. Arriano, and the village of Nemi, in a line with Civita Lavinia. A little left of Nemi, is the summit of Mt. Albano; and above Genzano, Rocca di Papa, Ariccia, and the Cappuccini of Albano; Albano itself, Castel Gandolfo, and Castel Savelli, terminate the range to the left.

There are other villas at Porto d'Anzo, (among which is the Corsini,) built for the benefit of the marine air and bathing.

No place could afford a more delightful winter marine residence than Antium; the coast being low, and sheltered by high and wooded banks from the northerly winds, renders it a most agreeable spot. The more wealthy Romans were in the habit of spending a portion of the year at Antium. (Strabo, Lib. v.)

APHRODISIAS. (*Vide* ARDEA.)

APPIA. VIA APPIA.

"Via quidem spectatu dignissima."—PROCOPIUS.

"Quà limite noto
Appia longarum teritur Regina viarum."
PAPINIUS STATIUS, lib. sylv. ii. 12.

The Appian Way was begun about U. C. 442. Diodorus Siculus says, that Appius Claudius Cæcus constructed it from Rome to Capua, (a distance of more than 1,000 stadia,) and called it by his own name; and that by its expense, he exhausted the Roman treasury. An inscription, given by Gruter, but which is by some thought false, calls him APPIVS. CLAVDIVS. C. F. CÆCVS, and ends with "in censurâ viam Appiam

stravit, et aquam in urbem adduxit, ædem Bellonæ fecit."

This road was afterwards prolonged to Brundusium; and was frequently repaired, particularly by Trajan. In the Pontine Marshes, the level having sunk, three successive pavements have been observed in some places. The breadth varies from about sixteen to twenty-six feet between the curb stones. Pratilli, however, says, the width is from twenty-five to thirty-four palms.

The materials of the pavement of the Via Appia were hard black volcanic stones or lava, of a polygonal form, united by coarse sand or gravel, which filled up the intervals. The ancients seemed to have called the one silex, and the other glarea. It is said that the Romans learned the art of paving roads from the Carthaginians, having originally used only glarea for both streets and roads. An edict of the year U.C. 580, orders "Vias sternendas silice in urbe, et glareâ extra urbem substernendas." (Livy, lib. xli. 32.) This shows that hitherto only the Appian Way had been paved with such magnificence, and that gravel was the material of the rest. The silex referred to, was evidently the same as

the Selci of the Italians. On each side of the road were disposed, at the distance of every forty feet, low columns, as seats for the weary, and to assist in mounting on horseback. The roads were provided also with inns, and ornamented with statues of the Numi Viali, Lares Viales, or Dei Viaci, as they are called by Varro,—Mercury, Apollo, Bacchus, Ceres, Diana, Janus, Jana, and Hercules. At every one thousand paces, of five feet each, was a milestone; (Lapis, Lapis Milliaris, or Columna Milliaris.) These were first set up by the Tribune C. Gracchus. The stages were called Mansiones and Mutationes, the latter name being derived from the changing of the horses. The carriages in use, were cars (Birotæ or Bigæ) with two wheels and as many horses, waggons, (Rhedæ and Quadrigæ,) and coaches drawn by six horses, (Seijugæ.) The post-horses were called Veredi, and the postilions Veredarii; and many of these were established by Augustus throughout the empire. It is surprising to observe, upon referring to the laws, how well every thing was regulated. A Birota could only carry two hundred pounds weight; a Rheda

might carry one thousand. A Carrus might be charged with six hundred pounds weight. A Carpentum was a more ancient vehicle, and carried one thousand pounds, but it could contain only two, or at most only three persons. The Anagariæ carried one thousand five hundred pounds. Carriages might be found at every post, and not less than forty post-horses were kept. Saddle horses were called Equi Cursuales. A Rheda had eight mules in summer and ten in winter, and a Birota three mules.

The Itineraries give the places on the Appian road, connected with the present Map, in the following order; but it is to be observed that the printed copies do not always correspond with each other.

Itiner. Antonin.

Appia ab Urbe.

	Mill. Pass.
Aricia . . .	XVI.
Tribus Tabernis . .	XVII.
Appî Forum . .	XVIII.
Terracina . . .	XVIII.

Itiner. Hierosol.

Urbe Româ.

	Mill. Pass.
Mutatio ad Nono . .	IX.
Aricia	VII.
Tres Tabernas . .	VII.
Mut. Sponsas . .	XIV.
Mut. Appî Foro . .	VII.
Mut. ad Media . .	IX.
C. Terracina . . .	X.

Peuting. Table.

Româ, Viâ Appiâ.

	Mill. Pass.
Bobellas	X.
Aricia	III.
Sub Lanubio . . .	—
Tres Tabernas . .	
———— . .	X.
Terracina . . .	—

It seems that the Via Appia began at the Porta Capena. "Appius Censor Viam Appiam a Portâ Capenâ usque Capuam munivit."—(Frontinus.) Festus confirms this account. It is,

however, clear that the whole street, from the Milliarium Aureum to the gate, was in imperial times known also by the same name.

The Porta Capena stood in the hollow between the Cœlian hill and the eminence now called S. Balbina, where the ancient walls of the city may yet be seen supporting the bank. The actual site must have been near the little bridge over the Marrana or Aqua Crabra, the spot where the milestone numbered I. was found, being just one mile beyond it. The name was evidently derived from the temple of the Muses Camœnæ, corrupted in a way common to both Greece and Italy.

The city of Capena lay precisely in an opposite direction.

Both Martial and Juvenal allude to the damp situation of the gate; and certainly the Aqua Crabra might have rendered it at all times humid; the grove and fountain of the Camœnæ, and of the nymph Ægeria, were also very near it; though, till lately, antiquaries had placed them near the tomb of Cæcilia Metella. (*Vide* Ægeria.)

This gate was also called Fontinalis, from the two fountains near it.

The Via Latina, united with the Appian, in front of the Porta Capena, at or near the spot where that road now falls in from the Porta Latina of Honorius. The Via Ardeatina also entered here. The sepulchre of the Scipios, now within the gate of St. Sebastian, and perhaps the most curious relic of republican times existing at Rome, shows that the site of the Porta Capena, was in their time, farther northwest than the present gate, as no one was allowed to be buried within the city.

The arch of Drusus, and the gate now called that of St. Sebastian, built by Arcadius and Honorius, A.D. 400, with its inscriptions and history, are amply described by Professor Nibby, in his "Mura di Roma." He has also conjectured, that the real fountain of Ægeria was in the valley to the left of the road, not far from the ancient Porta Capena. Near that gate were the Temples of Fortune, who presided over journies, of Mercury, of Apollo, of Hope, of Honour, of Virtue, and of Minerva: at the latter, generals returning from conquests, were accustomed to sacrifice. Near these, was a temple to the Tempests, probably that mentioned upon

Scipio's tomb; and another to the goddess Feronia. Many of these must have been outside the ancient wall; the magnificent Temple of Mars Gradivus was near the first milestone, a little beyond St. Sebastian. The road thither was so much frequented that in ancient times it was twice paved. Beyond this was the Temple of the Bona Dea, whose priestesses were vestals. The descent from the gate of St. Sebastian, (after passing a tomb on the left attached to a modern house, which once was thought the sepulchre of Horatia,) crosses the river Almo, not far from its supposed source; (*vide* Almo;) here, on the left, is another tomb, stripped of its external coating, and bearing on its summit a small house, which has been called by some the tomb of Priscilla. Further on, at a great sepulchre on the right, once thought to have been that of the Scipios, the Via Appia leaves the Via Ardeatina, and passing a little circular church to the left, and a road to La Caffarella, it ascends a hill between deep banks, on each side of which are some other tombs, apparently of persons of consequence. On the left is the Columbarium of the servants of Augustus, as is

proved by the inscriptions found there. These monuments at present consist of large and lofty masses of rubble work, originally cased with blocks of stone or marble. Among others is a tomb, or rather an Ædicula, with Corinthian pilasters, attached to a modern house. Further on are a ruinous Villa Casali, and a Villa Buonfigliuoli, and several tombs on each side of the road, stripped of their ornaments. The Temple of the god Rediculus, celebrated for the advance of Hannibal to the spot, was in this district. The numerous remains of tombs and of sarcophagi, seen in the walls and buildings, render this road the most striking exit from the capital.—The Via Appia now descends into the valley near the church of St. Sebastian, which the catacombs (Trucidatorium Christianorum) connected with it, have invested with so much interest. The body, or at least the head of St. Peter, seems to have been deposited in this place for a time, having been privately brought thither by his friends. Here a carriage-road forms a communication with the post-road to Albano, near Roma Vecchia, at mile V. On the left of the valley of St. Sebastian are the ruins of

the circus, once supposed of Caracalla; but having been lately excavated by the Torlonia family, under the inspection of Sig. Nibby, an inscription was discovered in honour of its founder Maxentius. Professor Nibby has recently published an account of this circus. The inscription, which is unknown in England, runs thus :—

DIVO. ROMVLO. N. M. V.
COS. ORD. II. FILIO.
D. N. MAXENTII. INVICT.
VIRI. ET. PERP. AVG. NEPOTI.
T. DIVI. MAXIMINIANI. SEN.
ORIS. AC. BIS. AVGVSTI.

The buildings, of which many remain above ground, afford a curious specimen of the brick work of the age. In the Map of Sig. Visconti the buildings nearest the road on approaching the circus, are marked "Spoliario Mutatorio," which would seem to appropriate them to the use of the circus.—Here, some have been inclined to think the Via Ardeatina fell into the Appian : there certainly was a cross road uniting them,—which running up the valley of

circus, joined also the Via Latina, where it crosses the modern post-road to Albano.

The ascent from the circus to the magnificent tomb of Cæcilia Metella, (once called Capo di Bove,) has been lately made more accessible, and many tombs were cut through in the operation. This tomb may be considered as situated at about the third mile from the ancient Porta Capena, and consequently not quite two miles from the gate of St. Sebastian. It was originally a circular tower-like structure, on a quadrangular basement. It stands at the termination of a long stream of lava from the crater of Mont Albano. (*Vide* Mt. Albano.) The top of the monument is two hundred and twenty eight feet eight inches above the level of the sea. Boscowich calls it only twenty-six paces above the sea. The strength of the building is the cause of its having at one time been converted into the keep of a castle, raised during the middle ages, by one of the then powerful and turbulent families. Professor Nibby, ascribing the desertion of the Via Appia to that period, has supposed it may have been occasioned by the position of this castle, and the marauding

habits of its possessors; and that the newer road to Albano from the gate of the Lateran, was formed in consequence. In the vicinity of the tomb, the ancient pavement is observable, and sometimes the curb-stones on each side.

The road having ascended to the top of the ridge of lava, the whole of the plain may be seen below. Numerous tombs, forming a dreary exhibition over the wide waste, line the road to Albano on both sides.

In making observations for the Map, fifty-one tombs were noted on the right, and forty-two on the left of the road, between Capo di Bove and Roma Vecchia, and doubtless many more exist. Fabretti and others have written long dissertations on the sepulchres which once adorned the Via Appia; but as all of them have apparently mistaken the modern for the ancient Porta Capena, even down to Pratilli, they are necessarily involved in error, in their account of every object.

"An tu egressus portâ Capenâ," says Cicero, "cùm Calatini, Scipionum, Serviliorum, Metellorum sepulcra vides, miseros putas illos?" The tomb of the Scipios is now within the gate,

as was observed above, and it were to be wished the orator had placed the Servilii after the Metelli, instead of before; as, about a mile beyond the tomb of Cæcilia Metella, to the left of the road, a mass of fragments was found, and preserved from destruction by Canova, and among them the inscription—

M. SERVILIUS QVARTVS
DE SVA PECVNIA FECIT.

This spot is marked in the Map, as indeed are as many tombs as possible.

Here, says Pratilli, was the monument of Horatia, but she was not likely to have strayed so far from the city in time of war. According to Ligorio, at the fourth mile, was the Ustrina, or place for burning the bodies of deceased patricians; the plebeian dead being buried in pits on the Esquiline. Pratilli places it at the fifth from the Porta di San Sebastiano, which would nearly correspond with the sixth from the ancient gate. Neither of these antiquaries therefore believed the Ustrina to have been at Roma Vecchia, and one of them positively asserts that it was a circular building, not far from the road. Fabretti also calls it circular.

At the fourth mile the long line of tombs produces a striking effect, as this Queen of Ways stretches across this most desolate tract of country. Fabretti says, the families Turrania and Rubellia were buried here; and, according to an inscription, C. Rubellius, and others, founded an AEDICVLA, which may possibly be the brick building a little farther on to the right.

At the fifth mile, says Cornelius Nepos, was the monument of Quintus Cæcilius, and it is probably to this tomb that Cicero alludes after naming that of the Servilii.

At this part of the road the sepulchres of the Horatii, and the Campus Sacer Horatiorum are to be sought for, as well as the site of the Fossa Cluilia. (*Vide* Map.) Strabo also mentions Festi (Φῆστοι) as a place beyond the fifth milestone, (*vide* Festi,) where was the ancient limit of the Roman state.

Livy's expression, (lib. i. 23,) "that the Fossa Cluilia was not more than five miles from the city," is perhaps to be regarded as meaning that it was not so far as the sixth milestone; for at the distance of five miles and a quarter, are the remains of a greater number of tombs,

than in any former part of the road, and some of them apparently of more consequence, which show that the spot had some peculiar recommendation as a place of sepulture. It is evident that many of these sepulchres resembled obelisks; and some are so near together that they could have had no other form; and, in very early times, this was the most likely to be selected.

In examining remains of Roman antiquity, it is always to be remembered, that marble not being the natural production of the soil, was not used till the later times of the republic, when the greater part of the then civilized world had been subdued. This test should be applied to the sepulchres on the Appian Way.

Cluilius, the king of Alba, having taken the field against Tullus Hostilius, encamped near the fifth mile from the city, and, while the two armies were in sight, fortified himself with the dyke called the Fossa Cluilia. (Liv. lib. i. 23. *Vide* also Plutarch in Vitâ Coriolani, and Dionysius, lib. iii. 4.) The Romans likewise entrenched their camp, so that a space divided the two armies, and the two states.

The Albans being conquered, and their

country, as a separate state, destroyed, their walled camp fell of course into the hands of the Romans; who seem to have preserved, not only the memory of the facts, but to have spoken of the locality during imperial times, as a matter of common notoriety.

> " Capena grandi porta quà pluit guttâ,
> Phrygiæque Matris Almo quà lavat ferrum,
> Horatiorum quà viret Sacer Campus,
> Et quà pusilli fervet Herculis Fanum,
> Faustine, plenâ Bassus ibat in rhedâ;
> Omnes beati copias trahens ruris.
> Illìc videres frutice nobili caules."
>
> *Martial*, lib. iii. epig. 47.

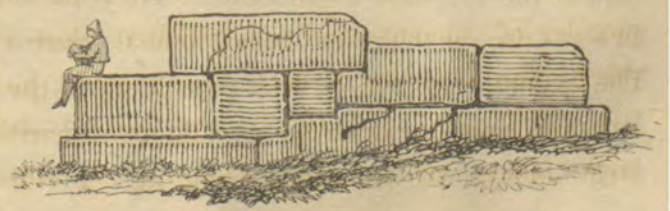
Livy says, that " the sepulchres of the Horatii and Curiatii exist where each of them respectively fell: the two Roman tombs being together, and on the side of Alba; and the three Alban sepulchres toward Rome, and apart from each other." (Lib. i. 25.)

A large castellated farm-house, built from the plunder of ancient tombs, is situated close to the Appian Way, on the left. On the right, just before it, may be perceived a wall, erected with large blocks of peperino, standing at right

angles with the road, and in its construction, as well as in the magnitude of the blocks, quite different from every thing else in the country. Some of the stones are more than nine feet in length. More than two hundred and fifty feet of this singular wall yet remain. Being so well fortified, it is much more probable that this should be the spot, which was down to a late period called the Campus Sacer Horatiorum, than, as some have supposed, the Ustrina, or place for burning the dead,—for which the authority is at least doubtful.

The wall is in most parts, composed of three courses of stone, and is only one stone in thickness. The two subjoined sketches of the style of

CAMPUS SACER HORATIORUM.



CAMPUS SACER HORATIORUM.

building, show how different it is from the Roman manner in later times, and indeed even from those of Servius.

This is the highest point of the plain, and is a most commanding situation. Here are the ruins of some sepulchres, seemingly of consequence. On the left of the road, stood an Ædicula: beyond this, are other tombs, and a building which seems to have been a fountain; and before it, a large monument, which may have been a circle upon a square basement, like that of Cæcilia Metella. The masonry is reticulated, and steps run to the summit. The ruins called Roma Vecchia, stand on the left of the Appian, at the distance of above two hundred yards, and on the edge of a summit or stratum of lava, just opposite the fifth milestone on the post road to Albano. The ruins are of brick, (marked SVBVRBANVM COMMODI,) and are believed by Professor Nibby to be those of a villa of the Emperor Commodus. They passed for some time as the ruins of the Pagus Lemonius. The palace was large, and contained a theatre and other princely apartments. Pomponius Letus, the learned antiquary, says, that in

his time, the sepulchre of the Tullian family, (situated at this part of the Via Appia,) being opened, the body of Tulliola, daughter of M. Tullius Cicero, was found in good preservation, with every feature uncorrupted. Pope Alexander VI., fearing that such a discovery should lead to a superstitious veneration of the relics, had them thrown into the Tyber. Gruter gives an inscription of the Tullian family, said to have been found here.

At about the sixth mile, is Casal Rotondo, a circular building or farm-house, placed on the ruins of a tomb, not less than one hundred and twenty feet in diameter. It is here, that antiquaries have generally placed the Campus Sacer, the Horatian Tombs, the Fossa Cluilia, and the Ustrina; but all their calculations, proceeding upon the mistaken supposition that the gate of San Sebastiano occupied the site of the old Porta Capena, are necessarily inaccurate.—The remains of the ancient aqueduct are here on the left.

Tor di Selci is another tower, having, like the former, the remains of a tomb for its foundation. Between this and the eighth mile, just before

the road descends into a hollow, are the ruins of the Temple of Hercules, mentioned by Martial. The Torre di Mezza Via is near the place. Of this temple, fragments of the peperino columns may be found : by excavation, the entire plan might, perhaps, be discovered. Martial, speaking of it, says, " Sextus ab Albanâ quem colit Arce lapis." It is difficult to understand this passage; for six miles is too little for the distance from Albano,* though it would be exactly correct with regard to Alba Longa ; but this Martial could scarcely have intended. Pratilli says it is eight miles from Rome : in this he is right, though seldom correct on other points. Fabretti believes that Domitian had a suburban villa here.

The road having descended from the high bed of lava, a Schola, or circular seat, such as was common among tombs, is seen on the left; and a tower of the lower ages, on the right. On a sort of insulated mount in the hollow, are the ruins

* The ancients seem, however, always to set down, as indicating the distance of a place, the milestone last passed, however considerable the distance at which it may have been left behind.

of a fortification, which Professor Nibby says are those of the Castrum Florani, a place now represented by some farm-houses, called Fiorano, a little further on, at about nine miles ;—just beyond the point where the Via Appia has again mounted to the top of the lava ridge.

Here the ancient and modern roads approximate. Mile V, on the modern post-road, agrees with about five miles and one third of the ancient Appian ; but the irregularities of the post road near the Torre di Mezza Via, (where the Jerusalem Itinerary places Ad Nono,) bring it here much nearer to the ancient Appian ; but it is not till about mile XII., that they may be considered as absolutely coinciding as to distance ; here, at the turn by the Villa Barberini, the two are united at Frattocchie, and the post-road loses the advantage it had gained by having set out from the Porta di S. Giovanni, instead of from the ancient Capena. Beyond Fiorano, an ancient road ran from the Appian to the right, over the Ponte delle Streghe, and the vestiges of the city of Appiola, may be seen. (*Vide* Appiola.)

About the ninth mile, a modern road to Marino turns from the post-road, on the left ; and near

it, between the two roads, the ruins of a great tomb form a Tumulus. Aurelius Victor says that nine miles from the city, on the Appian Way, was the sepulchre of Gallienus.

Here is a spot of ground, white with sulphur, and emitting a most offensive smell.

At the tenth mile, is a brook from the Fonte dei Monaci, which, after passing the Ponte del Cipollaro, runs under the Appian, and which many have mistaken for the Aqua Ferentina. At this part of the road, five large tombs present a conspicuous appearance. It is here that the ascent toward Frattocchie begins ; and here the Itineraries have been thought to have placed Bovillæ ; though some confusion has been occasioned with respect to its precise site, by variations in the position of the Porta Capena at different periods.

From this point, the Via Appia begins to ascend, through modern enclosures.

To the right, a path runs from a circular tomb ; and, by again mounting the stream of lava, another valley from Frattocchie is seen, with its small stream, on each side of which are vestiges of ancient towns, possibly Appiola and Mugilla.

In an enclosure on the right of the Appian, is a pillar, which, having been thrown down, is now replaced as nearly as possible in its original situation. It is of consequence, being the pillar placed by Boscowich, the astronomer, who measured the distance from it, to the tomb of Cæcilia Metella. An Italian inscription says, "This pillar belongs to the base, measured by I. P. Maire and Boscowich, in the year 1751, per servire a grado di Roma—53,562½ palms."

According to Boscowich, the site of the pillar is ninety-three paces above the sea. His paces are of five feet, and his palms are about two inches less than a foot. Why he should have chosen so uneven a number of palms for his base, and for what reason he should have so selected his two extremities, that the one (the tomb of Cæcilia Metella) should be twenty-six, and the other (the pillar in question) should be ninety-three paces above the level of the sea, is inconceivable; and, indeed, Messrs. Calandrelli and others, who published some observations while our Map was engraving, were obliged to measure another base, on level ground. It is impossible to measure angles up to this pillar, from

any distance ; nor is it easy to see many points from it. It is marked in the Map, Colonna di Boscowich, being the only name by which it is known.

The angle between Monte Genaro and Capo di Bove, is 66° 30′ ; between Monte Genaro and Monte Cave, 77° 45′ ; and that between Monte Genaro and St. Peter's dome, 68° 40′.

The long and direct line of the Via Appia is beautifully seen from this spot, as far as the Tomb of Cæcilia Metella.

At Frattocchie, beyond mile XI, the road to Antium quits the Via Appia, and here the ancient and modern roads are the same. At Frattocchie, antiquaries suppose the encounter between Milo and Clodius to have taken place, and here was the ancient Bovillæ, or at least the Sacrarium of the Gens Julia. (*Vide* Bovillæ.) Many tombs, and some of them curious, known by inscriptions to have belonged to the families Aruntia, Antistia, Vatinia, and Cascellia, ornament the ascent to Albano, on each side. The road passes, by a bridge, the now dry bed of the Rivus Albanus ; (*vide* Albanus Rivus ;) and, on the ascent, an ancient road crossed the Ap-

pian to Alba Longa. (*Vide* Alba Longa.) The new road to Castel Gandolfo turns off to the left, and a road to the right leads to that to Antium. The sepulchre, supposed that of Pompey, about mile XIV on the left, is a striking object; and soon after this is the gate of the modern Albano, whence a road on the left leads to Castel Gandolfo. (*Vide* Albano.)

Just beyond Albano, is the monument which was so long and so absurdly called that of the Horatii and Curiatii. A better knowledge of antiquity now points it out as that of Aruns, the son of Porsenna, to whose monument at Clusium, it bears a considerable degree of resemblance. After this, the Appian descends into the Val Aricia, where, on the left, are the ruins of Aricia, sixteen miles, or one hundred and twenty stadia from Rome,—which are of a peculiar style. (*Vide* Aricia.)

After this, the substructions and the mound which raised the ancient Way above the level of the plain, (once a lake, and, at a still more remote period, a crater,) are worthy of observation. The most perfect portion will be found under the church of the Madonna del Galloro. At

this point, an arched passage for the water from the upper ground, runs obliquely under the Appian. The substructions consist of not less than twenty-four horizontal courses of ponderous blocks. The perpendicular lines are seldom attended to, so that few of the stones are correct parellelograms; and, except that the Roman and Etruscan manner of placing alternate courses of long and short stones is somewhat preserved, the masonry is singularly capricious. One course is smooth; the next highly rusticated; the next less so; the course above, is left with large, rough projecting knobbs, (such as the Italians call Bugni,) and the next is quite smooth.

From this spot, the Way mounted to the right of the modern Genzano, supposed Gentianum; (*vide* Genzano;) and then continued nearly in the same track as the modern road, leaving Lanuvium to the right. At the ruined castle and Ponte di San Gennarello, (distant about twenty miles by the ancient road,) the Via Appia quits the modern road to Velletri, and may be observed descending to the plain and the Pontine Marshes, where remains of sepulchres continue to mark its course.

The Mutatio Ad Tres Tabernas, was seven miles from Aricia, or twenty-three from Rome; and Cicero says there was a road thence to Antium, which must have crossed the Appian here to Velitræ. The Mutatio, however, was not exactly at the twenty-third mile: its distance exceeded twenty-three miles, but was not twenty-four complete.

Between San Gennarello and the Tres Tabernæ, at mile XXII and two-thirds, is a place called Civitone, a name which usually implies the site of an ancient city; and at mile XXIII, the road passes through a certain bank or Agger, which may be discovered from the heights near Lanuvium.

The Appian joins the road from Velletri to Cisterna at mile XXXII of the modern, or XXVII and a half of the ancient Way. At Castelli, it again quits the post-road, and is lost; but leaving Cisterna to the right, joins it again at a sepulchre near the thirty-third mile of the Appian, whence they continue together nearly to Terracina.

In the Map, the road is not carried beyond the point where it leaves Cisterna.

In the foregoing account, a more particular attention has been bestowed upon those portions of the road, which, though particularly interesting, are seldom visited,—than upon places of greater notoriety.

Appiola ; Appiolæ. Ηπιολα.

There was scarcely any city in the vicinity of Rome taken by the first kings, which, if suffered to remain, in consequence of a treaty of peace, was not afterwards re-taken and destroyed for rebellion. Thus Appiola was compelled by Ancus Marcius to make a treaty of peace, which, on the death of that king, it violated, under pretence that the agreement was made only with him. Tarquin accordingly marched against the city with a great force, laid waste the country, and, having twice defeated the Latin auxiliaries of Appiola, attacked the town itself; and, after some time, the place was taken. Most of the male inhabitants had been slain during the siege ; the remainder were sold as slaves, and their wives and children were taken to Rome. The houses were then burnt, and the walls levelled. The spoil of Appiola, says Livy, (lib. i. 35,) was

so considerable, as to enable Tarquin to erect the Circus Maximus, and to celebrate the games with greater magnificence than any of his predecessors.

When it is said, that the walls were destroyed, nothing more is, perhaps, meant, than that they were rendered unserviceable for defence.

There is a ruin, situated on the right of the Via Appia, at about the tenth mile from Rome, which may be that of Appiola: it differs from ruined towns in general, in having few, or no traces of the walls; but it presents some vestiges of a public building. It would be unfair to deny that it is its situation, so near the Appian Way, which has caused it to be supposed Appiola, rather than Politorium.

From a part of the Appian Way, near Fiorano, an ancient road runs, in a direction which shows that Tusculum was its object; and this passed over the Ponte della Strega, or delle Streghe, (for any absolute certainty of name it is impossible to acquire, in a country without inhabitants,) a bridge, formed of large antique blocks. The road, previous to its arriving at the bridge, becomes more distinct, and passes over a narrow

slip of volcanic rock, the top of which being a platform, was, perhaps, occupied by the houses, and its edges may have been the foundation of the walls of the town. This forms one side of the valley down which runs the brook, or Fosso di Frattocchie. The descent to the bridge is cut in the rock, and, having been much worn by frequent passage, has been paved.

At the end of this long platform, toward Albano, is a reservoir of water, of Roman times, and part of a column near it. Further on is another ruin, and soon after a well or cistern, which may be of greater antiquity. Near this, lie, or were lying a few years ago, several blocks of Alban stone or peperino; one of which was a cornice, cut upon a block five palms long, and with a moulding different from that of any order at present known, two palms in height. The workmanship also appears rude and of remote antiquity. Near these, of which several fragments remained, were some other blocks, bespeaking an antiquity infinitely beyond that of the brick Roman villa standing on the same spot.*

* It is well known, that the Romans were accustomed to establish their villas on the sites of ancient towns.

There are many other pieces, all belonging to what was probably a very ancient temple; and among them a block and cornice, six feet by three.

Near the villa is a pit, evidently another reservoir; and on the ridge running from the site of the town, to that part of the Via Appia which enters the enclosed ground near Frattocchie, are traces of other ruins: these are not sufficiently perfect to be described; but they perhaps serve to show, that the places with which the city of Appiola had most connexion, prior to its destruction, were Bovillæ and Alba Longa.

Upon the eminence that bounds the valley of the Fosso di Frattocchie, on the opposite side, are further remains of the road and other ruins; so that it is probable that on this spot existed another of the little towns of Latium. This, in the Map, is called Mugilla. (*Vide* Mugilla.)

Scarcely two miles lower down the stream are ruins of another city, which was at first thought to be Appiola, and afterwards Tellene; but general opinion has at length given it the name

of Politorium. (*Vide* Politorium.) The modern name is La Giostra.

Appiola is more than a mile from the Ponte del Cipollaro on the Appian, and about two from Frattocchie. It may have derived its name from the word Appia ; (a species of vase or vessel ;) which word being formed from *ad* and *pleo*, ought, in the opinion of some, to be written Appla.

Aqua Appia.

This water was brought to Rome by Appius Claudius C. F. Cæcus, during his censorship. (*Vide* Aqueducts.)

Aqua Ardeatina. (*Vide* Ardea.)

Aqua Crabra.

A collection of waters on the hill of Tusculum. Cicero says it was brought to the city from the Tusculan region, which could not have been done without lofty aqueducts. There was formerly much dispute concerning the water at Tusculum, as there is also at present.

The Aqua Crabra is supposed to be the Marrana,

and this is supplied by the Aquæ Ferentinæ, which are conveyed by an artificial canal to Centrone, near la Cregna. (*Vide* Aquæ Ferentinæ.)

Aquæ Ferentinæ.* Lucus et Templum Ferentinæ.

The fountain of the Aqua Ferentina, or, as Cluver (Lib. ii. p. 719) calls it, Caput Aquæ Ferentinæ, has hitherto been supposed to rise at the rock under the modern Town of Marino, at a spot just below the road from Castel Gandolfo, known to artists for its picturesque beauty. That is not, however, the real source; this is to befound by pursuing the road toward Rocca di Papa, to a short distance beyond the little church of S. Rocca; (marked in the Map, S. R.;) where a path, turning off on the right, traverses first a height, and then descends into the glen of the Aquæ Ferentinæ: it is not accessible below, on account of walls, and other impediments.

Some vestiges of cutting may be traced in the

* Festus calls this fountain, "Caput Œtentine quod est sub Monte Albano." It is not impossible that this may be a mistake for Ferentine.

rocks by this route; but a moist hollow like this, bounded by friable tufo banks, and cultivated for canes, can scarcely have retained many traces of antiquity.

Few glens are prettier than that which extends from the real source to the reputed fountain; the former proprietor, Prince Colonna, having discovered its beauties, walled it in, and thus enclosed the fountain.

The Map presents many of the details of the place, not before known to antiquaries; access having been, till lately, somewhat difficult.

The water, which is clear and cold, rises under a perpendicular face of tufo rock, which has been cut in ancient times; or, at least, the orifice seems to have been heightened. In front, some modern masonry, at a distance of only a few feet from the rock, has been constructed, (probably by way of damming up the stream for a mill,) and if any vestiges of antiquity remained, this has completely destroyed them.

In an insulated rock, a few yards above the fountain, is a small cave.

This source was but at a short distance below the city of Alba Longa, and very probably

supplied the inhabitants of the northern extremity of that extended place.

Livy says that Tarquinius Superbus, having appointed a meeting of the Latin chiefs at this spot, ("ad Lucum Ferentinæ,") did not arrive himself till the evening, though the others came at day-break; for which neglect, one of them, Turnus Herdonius of Aricia, had, in the mean time, inveighed bitterly against him. Tarquin, arriving, made his excuses; but Turnus, dissatisfied, quitted the assembly. Greatly provoked, Tarquin hired a servant to hide a number of swords within the tent of Turnus, and, early on the following morning, denounced him, as intending to assassinate his colleagues, and as having deferred it, only because Tarquin had not arrived in time. The chiefs accompanied Tarquin to the tent of Turnus, and surrounded it while he yet slept; and the swords being discovered, Turnus was thrown chained into the fountain, ("ad caput aquæ Ferentinæ,") and a hurdle being then placed over him, and stones cast upon it, he was drowned. (Lib. i. 50, 51.) It is to be observed, that, but for the stones, the water would not have been deep enough to drown him.

The authenticity of the history is much confirmed by its exact, and apparently unstudied correspondence with the locality: and a strong interest is at the same time given to this sequestered valley.

It has been mentioned in the article Almo, that the Aqua Ferentina was possibly the remote source of that river; it was also conveyed, by an artificial channel, to a spot called Centrone, near Morena, on the Via Latina, whence, as the Marrana, or Aqua Crabra, it finds its way to Rome.

There was a Porta Ferentina, which is said to have been superseded by the Porta Latina; it overlooked the valley of the Marrana, and the present Porta Metronia. Could this name have any allusion to the water, or only to its distant source, at which the Feriæ were held?

The Aqua Ferentina, after passing below Marino, crosses from the left to the right of the road to Rome, at the foot of the hill near a fountain; at this place it is called Marrana del Pantano, or a name equivalent.

There is a direct road from the place to L'Intavolato, or Tavolato, and the brook seems to have accompanied it when in its natural state;

but it is now artificially diverted to Centrone and the Crabra.

It would be interesting to know whether this source is on a higher or a lower level than the present surface of the Alban Lake, which is 919 French feet above the sea. The citadel of Alba Longa may be about 1,200.

The source of the Aquæ Ferentinæ, says Pompeius Festus, was the place at which the council of Latium met from the time of the destruction of Alba, till the consulship of P. Decius Mus, in the year U. C. 415.

Aquæ Labanæ.

The Aquæ Labanæ were certain mineral waters, in the country of the Sabines, near Nomentum. Their source is at present called by the name of I Bagni di Grotta Marozza ; and is at a little insulated mount near the ancient Via Nomentana, or Salaria, where are some remains of ancient buildings.

The Abbé Chaupi seems to have thought he had found the Aquæ Labanæ at La Fiora, or the Madonna della Souga ; but the Abbé is seldom intelligible.

Aqua Viva.

A Mutatio on the Via Flaminia, which is noted thus :—

Urbe Româ.

Rubras	VIII.
Ad Vicesimum . . .	XI.
Aqua Viva	XII.
Utriculo	XII.
Narniæ	XII.
Interamna	IX.

This road seems to have passed near the present Civita Castellana, but not through it.

Aqueducts.

As the ancient aqueducts of Rome have been the subject of much controversy and of many dissertations, our notice of them will be but brief.

The Anio Novus and the Aqua Claudia united within the city, and were distributed through the whole of Rome, by means of ninety-two reservoirs, or castella.

The Aqua Julia had seventeen reservoirs in the city, and served the third, fifth, sixth, eighth, tenth, and twelfth regions.

The Aqua Tepula filled fourteen reservoirs, and was distributed in the fourth, fifth, sixth, and eighth regions.

The Aqua Martia had fifty-one reservoirs, and supplied regions three, four, five, six, eight, nine, and fourteen.

The Anio Vetus had thirty-five reservoirs, and served regions one, three, four, five, six, seven, eight, thirteen, and fourteen.

The Aqua Virgo had eighteen castella, and supplied the regions seven, eight, and fourteen.

The Aqua Appia had twenty reservoirs, and served regions two, five, eight, nine, eleven, twelve, thirteen, and fourteen.

The Aqua Alsietina supplied all the region beyond the Tyber. This is now called the Acqua Paola.

Of the modern aqueducts, the chief is that of Trevi, celebrated for the purity of its water; it is so called, not from the town of Trevi, at the source of the Anio, but from the church In Triviis, near the fountain.

The Acqua Felice and the Acqua di Termini are considered less limpid and less salubrious than the Trevi.

Ara Jani. (*Vide* Riano.)

Ara Mutiæ.

This place, which anciently belonged to the Veientes, is on the summit of a hill, which rises to a considerable height, and has been of great use in the triangulation for the Map, being seen from every part of the Campagna. A beautiful grove on the top of the hill has been preserved through the superstition of the inhabitants of the neighbouring village of Scrofano, who imagine that the felling of the trees would cause the death of the head of each family.

SUMMIT OF MONTE MUSINO.

A long description would scarcely give so good an idea of the place as a rough sketch; the above being from a bird's eye view, taken on the spot, the perspective has been altered.

The lower circular terrace is about sixty feet in breadth, and the upper forty. On the top or third terrace was a large circular building, as the fragments show; but the stones are small, and united with cement, so that it is impossible to judge when it was erected. Perhaps it was the altar. *(Vide* Veii.)

This curious spot may be reached either from Formello or Campagnano. The herdsmen have an idea, that in a cave near the summit is a treasure, guarded by dæmons, who persecute the curious with tempests. In making observations from the summit, for the Map, the cave was, on one occasion, the only shelter from a tempest; and this, lasting six hours, strongly confirmed the rustics in their superstition.

From Monte Musino, the villa Mellini and St. Peter's may be seen, in the same line. La Storta and the Isola Farnese are also in line. The high peak and tower at Baccano are 3° right of Rocca Romana, which is 88° 50′ from the Tumulus on Monte Aguzzo. Thence to Castel Giubileo 53° 20′.—Soracte, Mont Albano, Palestrina, and almost every remarkable spot may be seen from this summit.

Arco di Olevano.

This is an arch cut in a rough manner through a tufo rock, and evidently intended to facilitate the passage of the road from the Capanna below Corcollo, to the small modern village of S. Vittorino, a place with about fifty inhabitants, containing the baronial house of the Prince Barberini. The hill has been deeply cut away on each side, and, where it was less expensive to perforate the rock than to remove the whole, this arch is left. It is only about the breadth of the arch of an ordinary bridge, which it somewhat resembles.

A road, now made passable, falls in from Poli, on the Roman side, down a steep hill. On the side next San Vittorino, it descends to a bridge, and then mounts another hill, at the top of which, by lifting a carriage up a rocky bank, it is possible, with a guide, to proceed to Tivoli, as is shown in the Map, the direct road having been long impassable.

Near the little river of San Vittorino are vestiges of an ancient road, and other antiquities, which may, perhaps, be ascribed to the vicinity of Adrian's villa.

Nothing is so difficult as to obtain information in a country like this, where there are so few inhabitants: if one be by chance found, he knows nothing, and perhaps excuses himself by saying he is from Pesaro or Ancona. It would therefore be presumption for a foreigner to speculate whether the Arco di Olevano was cut by a Prince Barberini, or whether it was formed by the Emperor Adrian as an approach to his splendid villa.

Ardea. Ἀρδεα.

Ardea was the capital of the Rutuli, a nation or tribe occupying a small territory on the coast, between Laurentum and Antium. It still retains its name, and has one hundred and seventy-six inhabitants. Other towns, as well as this, the capital, existed in the region. (Dionys. lib. i.) The boundaries of the Rutuli were the river Numicus, Aricia, Lanuvium, and Corioli, or perhaps Antium.

Ardea was said have to been founded by an Argive colony, descended from Danäe and Acrisius. (Virgil, Æn. VII. 408.) Before the arrival of the Grecian colonists, the Aborigines and Pe-

lasgi possessed the country. Strabo gives it the epithet, "Ancient," ἀρχαιαν Αρδεαν; and Pliny speaks of pictures at Ardea, in good preservation, as being more ancient than the foundation of Rome. (Pliny, lib. xxxv. 6.) The Rutuli, the Auruncæ, and the Sicani, seem to have been either nearly connected or the same tribes. Virgil (lib. vii.) says, "Auruncæque manus, Rutuli, veteresque Sicani;" and, according to both Virgil and Silius, the Latins seem to have been very nearly the same people.

Ardea, as the capital of the nearest hostile prince, is conspicuous in the history of the Italian wars of Æneas; and it seems to have continued a place of some consequence, till after the time of Tarquinius Superbus, who, from motives of avarice, besieged the city. (Livy, lib. i. 58.) Tarquin, having lost his crown during the siege, through the efforts of Brutus and Collatinus, a truce with Ardea was agreed upon for fifteen years.

The Ardeatines seem to have subsequently fallen under the Roman yoke without much contest, after being weakened by internal dissensions, which had greatly reduced the number of its

inhabitants; and so much had Ardea lost of its consequence at so early a period as the sixty-seventh year of the Republic, U. C. 312, that a colony was sent from Rome to help to re-people the place. (*Vide* Livy, lib. iv. 11.)

Juvenal (Sat. 12) says, that the Emperors kept droves of elephants in the meadows near Ardea. Ælian gives an account of the elephants bred and disciplined in the Roman territory. "They marched in troops into the amphitheatre, scattering flowers, and were, to the number of six of each sex, feasted in public on splendid triclinia, their food being spread on tables of cedar and ivory, in gold and silver dishes and goblets." Pliny (Nat. Hist. lib. viii. 2) says, that four of them even carried on a litter a supposed sick companion, walking like a dancer upon a rope. In the territory of Laurentum was a place called Ad Helephantas, where these animals were kept, as is shown by an inscription given in Gruter, No. 2, page 391. (*Vide* Ad Helephantas.)

Ardea was reputed seventy stadia from the sea, a distance so much beyond the truth, (it is no more than thirty-two in a direct line,) that

it is only by supposing that the Ardeatines had a station for boats, somewhere about the modern tower of St. Anastasio, to which the distance in question was referred, that any reasonable explanation of the computation can be obtained.

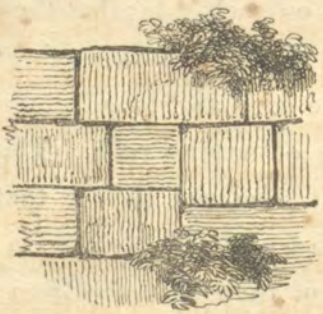
There was a place called Aphrodisium, on or near the coast, where the Latins held a fair. The name was probably derived from Ἀφροδιτη, the mother of Æneas; this hero, according to Livy, (lib. ii.,) having been lost in the neighbouring river Numicus. This place was north of the natural opening of Ardea, toward the sea. On the other side, toward Antium, was the Castrum Inui, which may have been a station for such boats as could be drawn up upon the beach.

For a long time Ardea was supposed to have occupied only the hill of the small modern village, containing one hundred and seventy-six inhabitants, thinly scattered over its surface; and it was only in constructing the Map, which accompanies this work, that the modern Ardea was found to be no more than the citadel of the ancient town, which was at least six times more extensive.

The baronial mansion of the Duca di Cesa-

rini, who now possesses almost all the country of the Rutuli, from Nemi to the coast, occupies nearly the whole breadth of the citadel of Ardea, on the side next the sea. The other extremity was by nature joined to a high table land formed by a ravine on each side; but the isthmus having been cut through in a very singular manner, has left three deep and broad ditches, separated by two piers of natural rock. This is the more curious, as it does not appear that these piers could have served as a bridge to the citadel, on account of their distance from each other; and though the ditch added to the strength of the fortress, yet this cannot be supposed to have been completely separated from the city. Moreover, the rock of the citadel is much higher than these two natural piers. A road, either covered or open, probably passed, as at present, into the northern valley.—Here it may be well to remark, that the wall of the citadel of Ardea is built, (like almost all others constructed with tufo,) of blocks either parallelograms, or nearly so, though sufficiently irregular to indicate high antiquity. A small portion, wonderfully resembling the construction

on the Campus Sacer, is here given as a specimen of the whole, that an opportunity may be afforded for judging on a subject which has attracted much notice.



WALLS OF ARDEA.

Niebuhr, the celebrated historian of Rome, in page 170 of the first volume of the English translation of his history, enumerates Ardea amongst the Cyclopian cities of Italy; and represents its walls, like those of Præneste and Alba of the Marsi, as composed of enormous polygonal blocks, similar to those of Tiryns; but this is probably an oversight of that writer, as, in page 484 of the same volume, Ardea is correctly described as surrounded by walls built of square blocks of tufo.

Vestiges of these walls can be discovered only by a close inspection; as they lie here and there, amongst the bushes on the edge of the precipices which bounded them.

With respect to the walls of Præneste and of Alba of the Marsi, they are incorrectly called Cyclopian, constructed as they are, of purely polygonal blocks, without that intermixture of smaller stones to fill up the interstices of the larger ones; which, according to Pausanias, is the characteristic of the Cyclopian masonry; as the purely polygonal construction may be denominated that of the Pelasgic.

Two streams, one of which is evidently derived from the Lake of Nemi, and the vale or lake of Aricia, had, long before Ardea was built, worn valleys, which had left an eminence between them as a site for the city. The top is nearly a flat, having originally formed part of the great plain which extended from the mountain of Albano to the sea.

At the western side of the city, these valleys approach each other, leaving a narrow isthmus for the entrance to the city from the east; this isthmus is considerably strengthened by a high

mound, or agger, extending from valley to valley, which supported, or rather backed a wall, whence, in all probability, the idea of the Roman agger of Servius Tullius was originally taken. A gap or cut exists, through which was the ancient entrance to the city; and in this is the ruin of a tower, fixing the site of the gate toward Aricia. This mound is called Bastione by some of the people of the place; but all modern names are to be regarded with suspicion when they rest only on the authority of the peasantry. Still more distant from the citadel is another similar mound, stretching also from valley to valley, and this has either been a further enlargement of the city, or a work thrown up at some time by a besieging army. These mounds are so high that when the sun is over the Mediterranean they are distinguishable from Albano by the naked eye.

It is evident, that though an ancient path might have led from the sea to the citadel, as at present, yet the great gate of the city was at the east end of the Arx, and could only be approached by a deep valley, having the fortress on the left, and the walls and a part of the town

on the right. Under these rocks of the city, on the right, is the chapel of Santa Marinella, and two or more reticulated portions of wall of Roman times may be observed. There was evidently a street running from the gate near the citadel to that in the agger. From the same gate, another street ran at right angles to the former; and a third gate, toward Antium, is marked by a descent into the valley. The whole area is well protected by steep rocks, which, though not very lofty, must have rendered the place, when walled, impregnable.

The extent is such, that a considerable population might have existed there; and the place was in fact reputed not only rich and powerful, but was finally subdued only by dissensions among the magnates of the city.

The neighbouring valleys are pretty. That toward the sea, about three miles in length, is particularly so, and in approaching Ardea from the wild woods and unpeopled coast in the direction of Antium, the traveller is led to expect a more civilized society than he meets with on his arrival. About twenty-two houses exist in the citadel. That of the feudal proprietor is

a sort of castellated mansion, situated on the point of the bluff rock.

The modern gate is under the north end of this house, and is composed almost entirely of the old blocks of the citadel, which impart to it an air of respectable antiquity. The rocks seem to present a natural opening here, but the road has been cut, and much labour has been bestowed in rendering the ascent practicable. To the left, on entering, are curious excavations, which would almost seem to have endangered the wall, if anciently constructed.

At the distance of half a mile, and on the left of the road from Ardea to the sea, (the road is passable for carriages,) are indications of walls, and a passage cut in the rock to the top of another knoll like Ardea. The place is marked Rudera in the Map, and the rock is so full of excavations, like sepulchres, that it may perhaps have been the Necropolis of Ardea; an adjunct which it is probable every city possessed. Another castle-like ruin, lower down in the valley, is also marked Rudera. The names of these places, and the dates of their construction, are as yet unknown.

There were two places of the Ardeatine territory, the Castrum Inui, or of Pan, and Aphrodisium, whose sites have not yet been determined. It would perhaps be hazardous to fix upon the hitherto unnoticed places marked Rudera, as the Castrum Inui, and the Aphrodisium, or Temple of Venus; as the most distant of them is only two miles from Ardea. Strabo indeed describes them as πλησιον, *near*, though this word must be allowed to be somewhat indefinite; and Strabo is besides a very random writer. Ardea is about twenty-two miles and a-half distant from the modern gate of St. Sebastian, at Rome. Strabo, with his usual incorrectness, gives one hundred and sixty stadia as the distance, or about twenty miles. Eutropius is still more inaccurate, and says Ardea is only eighteen miles from Rome.

Many vestiges of the ancient Via Ardeatina may be observed on the road. At the distance of four miles and a-half from the town, at the church of Santa Procula, the road crosses the usually dry bed of the Rio Torto, (supposed the ancient Numicius, or Numicus, because

the only torrent between Ardea and Lavinium,) mid-way between these two places, as it passes in a direct line through the forest, at about three miles from each. The people pretend, that after rains the water rises with such rapidity and violence that the road is frequently rendered impassable, and that persons have been carried away and drowned by the flood, as Æneas is said to have been.

The Grove of Jupiter Indiges, and his temple, might have been at Santa Procula, or at Magione. It is exceedingly difficult to say why Æneas, a foreigner, should have become a Θεος χθονιος, and have been honoured with a temple, because he was drowned in a torrent; as Dionysius says was recorded in an inscription at the temple. (Lib. i. p. 52.)

The fountain of Juturna was near the river Numicus; and if the valley called Cerquetello, (from its oaks,) were searched, it might possibly be found.

At the distance of eight miles and a-half, is seen on the right the village of Solfatara; this, on account of its sulphureous productions, some

have taken for the site of the Lucus et Oraculum Fauni, which Latinus, the king of Laurentum, consulted, on the arrival of Æneas. The Aquæ Albulæ have been considered as too distant from Laurentum, considering the short time allowed by Virgil for the journey. However this may be, it is extremely probable that the name of the place in later times was Aquæ Ardeatinæ; which Vitruvius says were cold, sulphureous, and of an unpleasant odour. The Lake of Turnus, which these waters are supposed to have supplied, is no longer visible, nor indeed any lake, unless we so designate the small pond marked in the Map, between this place and Pratica.

There is nothing further, worthy of particular observation, before the seventeenth mile; when, near Valerano, we cross the dry beds of the different branches of the Rivus Albanus, and that branch of the great current of lava from the volcano of Monte Cavo, which supplies the streets of modern Rome with selci, or paving stones. From the workmen here, may be obtained specimens of the curious and beautiful crystallizations found in the lava.

From this point, the Ardeatina becomes so confounded with other roads, that it is scarcely yet decided which is the ancient Via. After the twenty-third mile from Ardea, the road enters Rome by the gate of St. Sebastian.

Ardea may be about eleven miles from Laurentum, which was the nearest kingdom on that side. It is not less than twelve miles from Albano by the shortest way, which is a mere cart-road; though its distance is commonly considered only nine miles.

Aricia—Lariccia.

A small town under the Alban mountain, about a mile from Albano, but divided from it by a deep ravine, and having a population of 1,234 inhabitants. The modern town, being the ancient citadel, is difficult of access; nevertheless the post-road has been carried through it, instead of along the ancient Appian, through the influence of the Papal family of Chigi, who have a large palace and a beautiful park there.

Aricia was independent till the Romans

usurped the dominion of Latium. The ancient town extended down the steep declivity, from the citadel to the Appian road in the valley below.

Aricia is called sixteen miles from Rome in two of the Tables. In a third, we find Bobellas, X.; Aricia, III.: but here the numbers must be wrong. One hundred and twenty stadia are given by Dionysius, but these must be reckoned from the walls of Honorius, or the gate of St. Sebastian.

In fact, by the Appian Way, the distance of sixteen miles would be rather too little; but the ancients seem in general to give, as the distance of a place, the number of miles marked on the last milestone, even though the place should be considerably nearer to the next.

Strabo says, "Beyond the Mons Albanus is the city of Aricia, on the Via Appia, one hundred and sixty stadia from Rome: the place is in a hollow, but the citadel is strong, and on a summit." He thus makes the distance twenty miles; unless, with his usual inconsistency, he is speaking of stadia at ten to a mile.

The ancients seem to have considered Nemus and Aricia as one and the same place ; thus the Tauric Diana, of the adjacent Nemus, was said to have been consecrated at Aricia. Philostratus also says, that " one hundred and twenty stadia from Rome, Apollonius met with Philolaus, of Cytium, near Nemus, which is in Aricia." (*περι το Νεμος το ἐν τῃ Ἀρικειᾳ*, p. 176.)

Aricia is first mentioned in history, in the time of Tarquinius Superbus, when Turnus Herdonius, its king, or chief magistrate, was thrown into the Aquæ Ferentinæ. (Liv. lib. i. 50, 51.) Shortly after this, Porsenna having made peace with the Romans, attacked Aricia with an Etruscan army. In one of the battles, Aruns his son was slain, whose monument still exists, outside the town of Albano.

It seems that Aricia was not entirely subdued, till about the year U.C. 416 ; (or, according to Paterculus, U.C. 411 ;) when Lanuvium, Velitræ, and other places in this direction, were also reduced. It would appear from Festus, *(in voce Municipium,)* that the entire populace were then transported to Rome. At a later period, the

place was made a colonia, and fortified by Sylla; and was, in consequence, together with Antium and Lanuvium, sacked by his rival Marius.

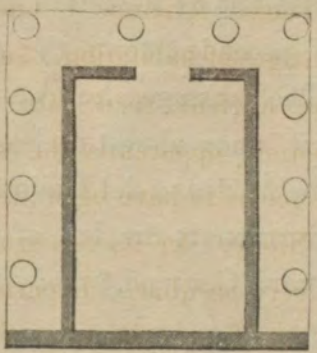
The whole of the present population of Lariccia is comprised within the hill of the ancient citadel. This fortress was erected upon strongly-built foundations, seemingly the substructions of a temple; they may be observed on the right, immediately on entering the modern gate, which, with the wall, is built with the ancient blocks of peperino.

On the north side of the hill also, opposite Albano, those who are accustomed to such investigations, may perceive by careful examination, many portions of the ancient wall of the citadel, in their original position; and on these many of the modern houses are founded. The blocks are parallelograms. The steep descent so abounds with trees, that all are excluded from a sight of these remains, except such as take an interest in antiquarian investigations. Probably the precipice on the south retains other foundations.

From the modern town the descent to the

Vallericcia (Lacus Aricinus*) and the Via Appia, has vestiges of habitation. In the valley, and near the ancient road, are ruins of a curious description, apparently the remains of a temple;—this seems to have been first observed by Professor Nibby. In its construction there is something very peculiar. It perhaps resembled that of the Tauric Diana,—the metopes of which, as the Greek tragedian asserts, were open. It is in too dilapidated a state to determine even its order; but the walls, which are of Alban stone, and now sustain a modern roof, are high enough to admit of two stories. The temple must have had nearly the same appearance as that of Juno, still existing at Gabii. Of the number of columns it is not easy to judge, but the termination of the porticos behind is observable. It is probable that the cell may be

* Though there is at present no water in the great crater (called Vallericcia) below the town, yet it is clear that before an artificial cut was made, between the houses Pagliarozza and Casalotto, on the lower side of the circuit, the whole must have been one sheet of water, supplied from the Lake of Nemi, by subterraneous channels, either natural or artificial.



somewhat longer than is represented in this plan, but the sketch is sufficiently accurate to show the peculiarity of the building. The dark portion is that now existing. The passage of Vitruvius, relating to the Temple of Diana, deserves to be cited :—"Item generibus aliis constituuntur ædes . . . . . item argutiùs in Nemori Dianæ, columnis adjectis dextrâ ac sinistrâ ad humeros pronai." There is at present a door in the back wall which, nevertheless, could scarcely have been any other than the *posticum* of the temple.

It is true that these remains may not be those of the Temple of Diana, but taking Strabo's account into consideration, the possibility of their being so is worth noting. He says, "The

grove of Diana was on the left of the Via Appia to those who ascended from the valley to the temple." The passage, however, is so corrupted, that it is now almost useless to comment upon it. The Madonna del Galloro, or indeed any other situation to the left of the rising of the road toward Genzano,* may here be understood.

The ceremonies of the Temple of Aricia were, according to Strabo, barbaric and Scythian, like those of the Tauric Diana. The priest (Rex Nemorensis) was always a fugitive who had slain his predecessor, and always had in his hand a drawn sword, to defend himself from a similar fate. There was a tree near the temple, whence if a fugitive could approach and carry off a

* This rising of the road, which is here supported by the magnificent substructions already noticed, (*vide* Via Appia,) was called the Clivus Aricinus and Clivus Virbii. Juvenal (Sat. iv. 117) speaks of it as in his time haunted by beggars, who were accustomed to assail carriages on the ascent, as the modern road to Genzano is at present.

The people of the place seem to have perpetuated the custom, and even to think they have a right to demand money.

bough, he was entitled to the duel, or Monomachia, with the Rex Nemorensis.

A most curious basso-relievo was found in the neighbourhood some years ago, representing several personages, among whom is the priest, lately in possession, lying prostrate, with his entrails issuing from a wound, inflicted by his successor, who stands over him with his sword; there are also several females in long robes, in the Etruscan style, who seem to invoke the gods. This basso-relievo and the passage of Strabo mutually explain each other. It was bought by a stranger and carried to Russia; but there is a plate, though now very scarce, and known but to few, (which was made from the marble,) bearing every mark of undoubted authenticity.

"The temple," says Strabo, "is in a grove. Before it is a lake like the sea. A high mountain range encircles the temple and the lake, forming a hollow and deep valley." The latter part of this description seems to indicate the Lake of Nemi: but the former expression, "lake like the sea," seems rather to refer to that which anciently existed in the Vallericcia, and is quite inapplicable to Nemi. The same author says, that

" the fountains are also seen, whence the lake is filled, one of which, called the sacred, bears the same name as the genius of the place." This name many have thought to have been Juturna, and some, Ægeria; both one and the other are, however, equally uncertain. If, in the lake of Nemi, there should be found a fountain, (which, as Strabo says, " is very conspicuous,") that must be the Lake of Diana, or Speculum Dianæ.—Although this fountain is said by Strabo to have been in his time so conspicuous, yet if not now discoverable, his confused narrative should not prevent the observation of such peculiarities as still exist.

Below Aricia, on the left of the Appian, and not far from the temple, are some remains of the wall of the city, of volcanic stone, and of much more irregular workmanship than usual; and beyond, there exists, in what appears to have been a part of the same circuit, an Emissarium, which is generally supposed that of the Lake of Nemi. This, as Strabo says, would have been conspicuous from the Via Appia, and its internal structure would, as he farther tells us, be concealed. If there be no other, it may

have been the fountain of the Arician Ægeria. By consulting the Map, it will be seen that this point is much nearer the Lake of Albano than of Nemi. Below the Via Appia in the Vallericcia, or Lacus Aricinus, is the outlet of another Emissary; this is also reputed to have run from the Lake of Nemi—on what evidence I cannot tell.

Of the origin of the church of the Madonna del Galloro, situated on the height between Aricia and Genzano, and of the import of its name, nothing seems to be known.

The site of the Temple of Diana and that of the Fountain are worthy of further investigation.

ARPINUM, *vide* ARTENA.

ARRONE.

The Arrone is the natural outlet of the Lake of Bracciano, and runs by Galleria, or Careja, now Galera, and the modern Buccea; after crossing the road to Civita Vecchia, a little beyond Castel del Guido, it passes near Maccarese, and falls into the sea. It is now, from a natural subsidence of the waters of the Lake of Brac-

ciano, and from the diversion of almost all the remainder into the aqueduct of the Acqua Paola, reduced to a small stream; and in the meadows, near Castel di Guido, it is scarcely six feet wide.

The Arrone formerly ran into marshes near the sea, at Fregenæ, as it does now near Maccarese, producing unwholesome swamps and malaria in abundance.

Arsia Silva.

According to Livy, this wood was "in agro Romano." Valerius Maximus "de Miraculis" places it near Veii. Plutarch, in the Life of Publicola, calls it ΟΥΡΣΟΣ, which has been translated, Ursus Lucus.

It is difficult to point out the exact site of this forest, but it lay in the district between Veii and the coast, and was therefore in that part of Etruria called the Septem Pagi of the Veientes.

Perhaps the Arsia Silva was the great wood and valley, on the Acqua Traversa, beyond the third mile, and to the left of the Via Cassia.

Arsoli.

A small town near the Via Valeria. The baronial mansion is the property of Prince Massimo. The details of its topography are not given, the place not having been examined for the Map.

It is said to be six miles from Rio Freddo. There is an ancient way to it over the high mountain between La Scarpa and Rovianello, in which, according to the peasants of the neighbourhood, there is a well of curious construction.

Not far from Arsoli, on the Via Valeria, is, as Professor Nibby states, the ancient milestone XXXVIII.; corresponding with about thirty-six and a-half of the modern road. At mile thirty-five this gentleman found some polygonal substructions belonging to the ancient road; and also some superstructions intended to prevent the fall of a hill overhanging the road. A church and a spring are near this spot.

Artemisius.

This seems to be the long line of mountain stretching between Monte Cave or Mt. Albano, and Velletri. Artemisius was of course sacred to the Diana of Aricia, or Nemus.

Its modern name is Mt. Arriano, which, under other circumstances, would seem derived from Ara Jani, rather than from Ara Dianæ.—The Diana of Nemus was worshipped with Scythian or Tauric rites; and the name Arriano has by some, been referred to a tribe of Scythians called Ariani, but Ara Dianæ is the more probable derivation.

The old post-road passed over this mountain to Velletri. It was a deserted and dangerous country, and covered with forests. It is said that there was a village called San Gennaro near, but this is now destroyed. The old road is still passable on horseback. On the left is the mountain; on its summit several mounds and ditches, visible from all parts of the country, seem to mark the spot where the Spanish encamped, previous to the battle of Velletri, (A.D. 1734,) which determined the succession to the throne of Naples. It has been asserted that there is on the summit of the mountain the ruin of a temple, consisting of great blocks, but this wants confirmation.

The range, beginning with the hill above Nemi, (called perhaps Monte Secco,) having

Arriano in the centre, and, toward Palestrina, the hill of the castle of Algidus, formed the southern boundary of the great crater of Mont Albano, before the central cone of Monte Cave was produced. The Map shows this great circle at one view.

The old post-road ascended to Marino, and passed Palazzuolo and La Fajola on the summit; then, descending to Velletri, it went by Cora, Norma, Sermoneta, and Sezzi, to Terracina. It is now rendered useless by the restoration of the Via Appia through the Pontine Marshes. During the last century, it was one of the most difficult and disagreeable districts in Italy for the traveller.

Artena Veientium.

The town so called belonged either to Veii or to Cære, till it was taken by one of the kings of Rome. (Livy, lib. iv. 61.) It was situated between these two places, and on the confines.

As the place was of little consequence, and was destroyed in early times, it is not likely to have left many vestiges. The spot now called Boccea, or Buccea, near the river Arrone, about twelve

miles from Rome, is, perhaps, its most probable site. There is here a high and insulated point which has all the appearance of a citadel, and which seems to have been occupied at a subsequent period (as most of the ancient sites were) by a patrician villa, which assisted in the destruction of its remains.

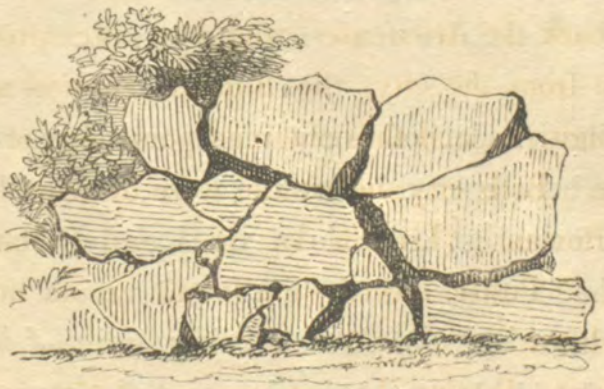
Artena Volscorum.

A strong town of the Volsci, now Monte Fortino, or rather upon a hill near Monte Fortino. It was taken by the Romans, U.C. 351; beating back the Artenenses, who had attempted a sortie from the city, the Romans entered with the fugitives, and thus obtained possession of the place. Both city and citadel were destroyed by the Romans; (Liv. lib. iv. 61;) and Cellarius says—"Positio incertissima immò ignota hujus oppidi est."

Monte Fortino has at present 2,472 inhabitants.

The site of the city of Artena was first discovered and visited in the year 1830, by the present Lord Beverley. It is distant scarcely more than a mile from Monte Fortino, toward

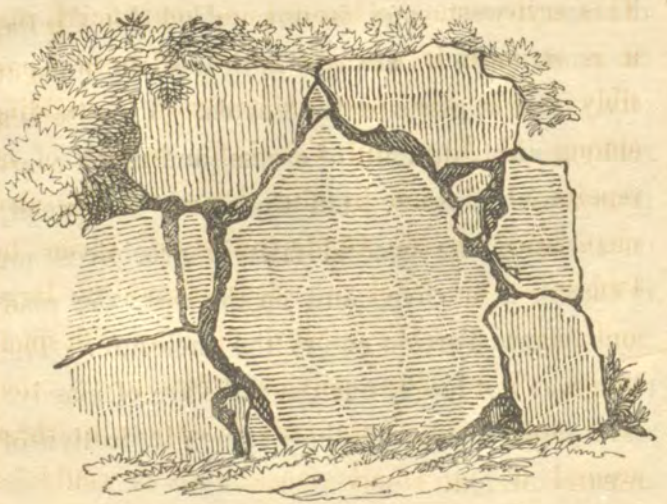
the south-west, and is now called La Civita, (a name which always indicates an ancient city,) and Il piano della Nebbia. The site is a rocky mount, difficult of access, and much overgrown with bushes. On the north is a wood, on the west the ground falls in precipices, on the south is a cave, and on the east, the road from Monte Fortino enters the inclosure. The place was not large, but the walls are of massive and rough blocks of lime stone, indicative of an early period.



Stones five feet by three.

WALLS OF ARTENA.

The citadel was separated from the town by a strong fortification of equally rough materials; and its walls are of larger blocks. Indeed,



Stone seven feet wide.

WALLS OF THE CITADEL OF ARTENA.

as the citadel of every place must generally have been erected before the town, its ramparts afford the best example of the style of the time of the founder.

These walls of Artena being built of large rough blocks, and having small stones inserted in the interstices, will be found to possess much more of the characteristics of the Cyclopian style, than any other of those polygonal structures, so common in Italy, on which the title has been frequently bestowed.

This style seems so natural and inartificial, that it is strange it was not more universal; possibly it was the most ancient way of building among the Æqui and Volsci, for we hear of no repairs at Artena by the Romans. The characteristics of the Cyclopian style, given by Pausanias, are, that the blocks should be large and rough, and the intervals filled up with small stones. That of the polygonal masonry is, that each stone being cut to fit exactly with those around it, no small stones were or could be used. Tiryns is the example given by Pausanias of the Cyclopian style, and there the nearly rough blocks and the small stones are observable. It is true that the western side of Tiryns has a great proportion of polygonal walling, but this, which was so common in Greece, could not be the part which Homer, and after him Pausanias, allude to as wonderful. Tiryns had stood nine hundred years before it was destroyed, and the walls might have been repaired—the western side being re-built in after times, and only the eastern, left as originally built by the Cyclopians. The stones of some countries, easily and naturally separate into

polygons; and at this day the vicinity of Arpino presents, in consequence, many specimens of walls nearly approaching to Cyclopian, though newly built.

A detailed account of Arpino cannot be introduced in this work, as the Map does not extend so far; but it may be mentioned that the Cyclopes assisted in making the gate at Mycenæ, *(vide* Pausanias in Argol.,) and there they cut and even squared their blocks; and that Diomede, who of course had often seen that gate, founded the city of Arpi, in Apulia. Query: Did any of that, or any other Greek colony reach Arpinum, the name of which seems a derivative?—for the gate of Arpinum, now called Acuminata, remains in such a state, that the size, the form, and even the number of stones, seem almost a copy of the gate of Mycenæ. The blocks also on each side of the portal, advance, in the same manner, as if to embrace a triangular stone above the opening. The triangular stone, with the two jambs, and the architrave, unfortunately do not remain, but the upper part of the opening could have been closed in no other manner.

These observations cannot here be pursued, but they serve to show that there must have been that connexion between Italy and Greece in early times, which history or tradition has recorded. It is not unworthy of observation, that almost all the Italian cities with fine walls, are said to have been walled by the Romans; such as Signia, Circæi, Verulæ, Alfidena, Alatrium, Ferentinum, Norba, and Privernum, which present the best specimens of the mural architecture of Italy.—It might be suspected that the Ortona of Livy was this Artena; for he says, (Lib. iii. 30,) Horatius retook from the Æqui, (who were repulsed at Algidus,) both Corbio and Ortona;—Ortona, therefore, if it be not Artena, must have been in this vicinity.

ARX CARVENTANA, *vide* ROCCA MASSIMA.

ASTURA.

"Astura Flumen et Insula."—PLINY.

Astura still preserves its ancient name. It is about seven miles from Antium, and is reputed six from Nettuno. It is more properly a peninsula than an island,—projecting from a

flat and woody coast. A high tower, with a modern fort, probably erected as a security against the Barbaresques, marks the spot.

Astura was a marine villa of Cicero. *(Vide* Plutarch in vita Ciceronis, c. 47.) That orator had so many villas, that in one of his epistles he writes, "In Tusculano hodie, Lanuvii cras, inde Asturæ cogitabam." (Lib. xiv. epist. 2.) In describing his villa at Astura to Atticus, he says, "Est heic locus amœnus, et in mari ipso, qui et Antio et Circæis adspici possit." (Lib. xii. 19.) About midway from Nettuno are several massive ruins of brick. At the mouth of the river was a station for ships.—The varieties of the name of the place are, Satura, Statura, and Stura.

Not far from Astura, the road to Circæi crosses the Fluvius Nymphæus, which rises below Norba. Astura was twenty-four miles distant from Circæi, the road running along the coast by

	Mill. Pass.
Clostris	IX.
Ad Turres Albas . . .	III.
Circeios	XII.

The distance from Ostia to Circæi, is differently stated by the ancient authorities. According to Pliny, Latium was only fifty miles in length from Ostia to Circæi; the Peutingerian Tables give seventy miles as the distance, and Strabo sixty-six, or sixty-nine miles. These differences arise from the imperfect system of numeral notation amongst the ancients.

Astura is now almost without inhabitants; at the tower there is a guard of sickly soldiers.

Virgil mentions the "atra palus Saturæ," and Silius Italicus speaks of the place in similar terms. The malaria was therefore known to exist there in ancient times.

At Astura are the remains of many Roman buildings, and of a mole, raised evidently upon arches; the brick ruins on the beach, going to Nettuno, may be those of the villa of Cicero. The road from Astura to Nettuno, by the beach, lies through a pretty country, well wooded, and with park-like scenery.

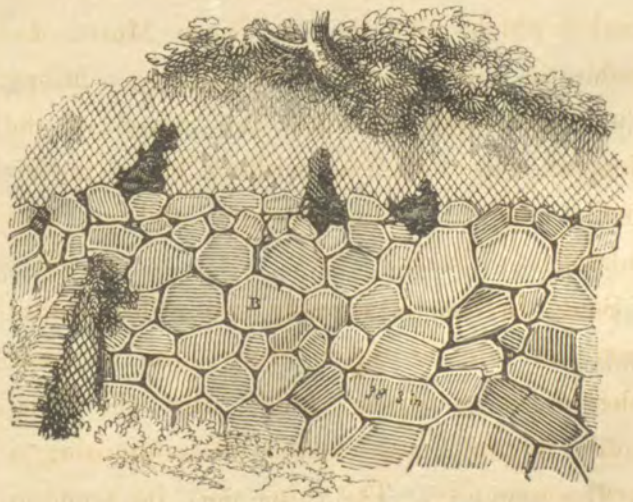
BACCANO, *vide* AD BACCANAS.

BALBINA, *Santa.*

Santa Balbina is one of those little towns or castles which, like that at Sacco Muro, was under the dominion of the Tiburtines; falling with their metropolis into the power of the Romans, they submitted without being individually engaged in the struggle, and are thus unknown to history.

Santa Balbina is scarcely two miles distant from the ruins at Sacco Muro; the site was selected as a strong hold, and the area within its walls was capable of containing a small community. The ruins may be seen on the left of the road, from Tivoli to Vico Varo, about four miles from the former, but it is only through one opening in the knolls that they are visible. They are scarcely three hundred yards from the road, and may be recognized by the ruins of a building of the Roman *opus reticulatum*, mixed with polygons of Sabine construction,—which, however, differ essentially from those of Sacco Muro.

This place is another of the frequent instances of an ancient city serving as the site of a Roman villa. Subjoined is a specimen of the style of the walls as now existing.



WALLS OF SANTA BALBINA.

There is another portion where the stones are placed so as to form a sort of rude arch round one or more blocks, an idea of which may be obtained by observing the stone marked B, round which three hexagons and a heptagon are arranged, as if upon a centre. The western side of the town has a similar arrangement upon a mass of more than twenty stones; and, in-

deed, in the present instance, if B and six of the lower blocks were taken away, an arch would be left.

Barca Casale, *vide* Falerii.

Barcho.

A place near the descent of the Aquæ Ferentinæ, below Marino. (*Vide* Almo.)

Barco.

A species of tumulus near the quarries, not far from the Ponte Lucano. (*Vide* Aquæ Albulæ.)

Bardella.

The ancient Mandela, whence the modern name is corrupted. It has one hundred and twenty-two inhabitants; but, including that of Cantalupo, the whole population of the hill amounts to six hundred and ninety-one.

Bardella is on the western point of the hill, and overlooks the beautiful site of the convent of San Cosimato, and the valleys of the Anio and the Digentia. It is about two miles from Vico Varo, and the little river of Licenza is crossed in

the way. The situation is too advantageous, both for defence and enjoyment, to have been neglected by the ancients.

Bassano.

A small town near Ronciglione and Sutri. The name is probably derived from that of a Roman proprietor, (perhaps Bassus,)—as many of the names ending in *ano* seem to have been.

Bebiana.

A place situated beyond Laurium, on the Via Aurelia, on the modern road to Civita Vecchia. The Peutingerian Table gives the road thus :—

Româ, Viâ Aureliâ.

Lorio		XII.
Bebiana . .	(*supposed*)	V.
Alsium		VI.

On our first examination of the road, at the distance of a little more than three miles from Lorio, or Laurium, just after ascending the hill from the pretty and wooded banks of the Arrone, where the Via Aurelia still retains its pavement

entire with its curb-stones, (or did so in the year 1825,) some ruins were observed on an eminence to the left: they had, however, only the appearance of a villa, or of a great tomb, and such, in fact, they must have been.

The place best corresponding with the distance of six miles from Alsium is Torrimpetra, (about five miles from Laurium, by the Aurelian Way,) where, on the road, many traces of foundations may be observed near the farm-house, and beyond some sepulchres border the road. There is a tower upon an insulated eminence on the right of the road at this point, and near it a pretty wood, with banks sloping toward the valley of the Arrone. After this, the road descends into the ugly flat regions of the coast.

Belmonte. (*Vide* Ad Vicesimum.)

Blera, *now* Bieda.

A town of the ancient Etruria, just beyond the confines of our Map, near Ronciglione and Sutri. The population is still considerable; and there are several remains of antiquity, consisting chiefly of tombs cut in the rock and walls.

At San Giovanni di Bieda, on the road between Vetralla and Viterbo, are several sepulchres in the rock, with mouldings of genuine Etruscan architecture. A stream running from Blera has here worn in the soft volcanic stone, a deep valley with rocky sides.

The Etruscans delighted in tombs excavated in such situations; and those in this valley are both extraordinary and numerous. The stream unites with another from near Viterbo, which, like the former, presents on its banks, at Castel d'Asso, a series of tombs, and also inscriptions; which can only be compared with those in the valley of the tombs of the Kings, (Biban el Moluk,) near Thebes. Another joins this, from Norcia, a curious and interesting Etruscan city; and in this valley is a Doric tomb, with painting and sculpture: the Grotta del Cardinale is another of these curious tombs. They are painted like those of the Tumuli of Tarquinium, and are as yet unknown to the antiquaries and literati of Europe.

Bola; *now* Poli.

Commentators are of opinion that the Βολαι,

said by Dionysius (Lib. viii. 20,) to have been taken by Coriolanus after the capture of Pedum and Corioli, was not the town of Bola, but of Bovillæ; and that the expression "ἐπι Βολας," is an error for "ἐπι Βοϊλλας." "Bolæ," says this writer, "was then an illustrious city, and one of the few remaining Latin towns of the first order. The combat was furious, because the inhabitants not only fought from the walls, but, opening the gates, rushed down the steep upon their enemies."

The opinion that Bovillæ is here intended, seems probable; for Coriolanus had already subdued, in coming from Circæi, the Tolerini and Bolani; and then took the towns of Labicum, Pedum, Corbio, Corioli, and Βολαι (or Βοϊλλαι.) (*Vide* cap. 17, 18, 19, 20.)

Plutarch, in his enumeration of those subdued by Coriolanus on this occasion, gives the Tolerini, the Vicani, (or, according to some editors, Labicani,) the Pedani, and then the Bolani, who, "defending their walls, were taken by force and punished."

Plutarch's account appears, at first sight, to militate against the conjecture of the commen-

tators of Dionysius, as representing Coriolanus to have gone directly from Labicum, through Pedum, to Bola, and thus to have increased his distance from Rome; but as in a subsequent passage, Plutarch says that "Bollæ, only one hundred stadia from Rome,"—the distance rather of Bovillæ than of Bola,—was afterwards taken by the same individual, he must have referred to Bovillæ, and so far the passages in the two authors are reconciled; but as the declivities, down which the inhabitants are said by Dionysius to have rushed, are inapplicable to the flat Bovillæ, this part of the history must have referred to Bola, which is on an eminence.

Bola, or Poli, is now a town of 1,185 inhabitants, and is situated upon a rock, in a valley which pierces deeply into the mountain of Guadagnolo.* The site, like that of San Gregorio, under the same mountain, is well adapted for purposes of defence; being a long and narrow rocky promontory, running from the foot of

* The feudal honours of Poli and Guadagnolo are united in the Torlonia family, Dukes of Poli and Guadagnolo. They have been obtained from the ancient proprietors, the Conti, or their descendants, the Cesarini, by purchase and by marriage.

the hills into the valley, and only united to them by an isthmus; on which now stands the large and castellated mansion of the Duke of Poli. There is only one entrance, and that up an ascent, the rest of the circuit of the town being a steep precipice, about fifty feet high, on the verge of which the backs of the houses form a species of continued castle-like curtain, much resembling some of the towns in the Greek islands, and particularly in those of Seriphus and Siphnos. Poli is a most secluded place, but is accessible in a carriage. A few remains of antiquity exist, of Roman times. There is a rugged path from Poli to Guadagnolo, and another over the mountains, to Palestrina. There is also a bridle-road toward Tivoli, through Casape and San Gregorio. The number of deep ravines between Poli and Gabii have rendered it difficult to construct a road in the direction of Rome; in consequence of which the carriage road runs along a flat between the ravines of Ponte Lupo on one side, and Ponte di S. Antonio on the other; but below Corcollo, many of the torrents of the plain, are united and form one stream; after which the road becomes

more tolerable: near Castiglione, it falls into the Via Gabina.

The junction of this road from Poli with that of San Vittorino, near Corcollo, is at the Arco di Olevano; and, till a few years ago, could not be effected without a dangerous descent, which has lately been improved.

At the distance of about a mile on the road from the valley of Poli to the plain, the Villa Catena, formerly the residence of Innocent XIII., one of the Popes of the Conti family, is seen on the right. Strangers are allowed to pass through its extensive pleasure-grounds and plantations. The Conti family have so many other villas in different parts of the country, that the Catena is now nearly deserted.

On the grounds of the villa, three distinct mansions were erected by Innocent, one of which he dedicated exclusively to himself and his court; one to the quartering of a troop of horse; and the third to the infantry, who did the duty of the palace. Till lately, the furniture remained in the state in which he had left it at his death, which took place in 1724.

Borghetto.

A curious castle, built of the black volcanic stone, which once paved the Via Latina, near which it stands, on the left. Borghetto is on the site of Ad Decimum, the first ancient Mutatio on the Latin road.

This was one of the fortresses of the feudal times, built by the great families of Rome, (Frangipani, Savelli, Colonna, Cajetani, Orsini, &c.) in different parts of the country, to resist either the popes, or each other. This of Borghetto, was probably the cause of the desertion of the Latin Way.

The form of the castle is an oblong parallelogram, with four towers, united by a curtain on each side.

There was formerly, according to Donius, (a Florentine, who wrote a treatise on the malaria of the Roman states,) a village called Borghetto. This, he says, was depopulated by the effects of an unwholesome spring, forming a ditch of black and fetid water, called Solforata, and emitting a sulphureous and unwholesome vapour. The spring was to the west of the village; but he says that its effects do not extend to Grotta

Ferrata, on the mountain to the east of the village.

The Mutatio was so situated, that the horses from Rome drew travellers up only one half of the long and tedious hill; the latter half falling to the share of those of Ad Decimum.

Borghetto.

A little place on the Tyber, not far from the Ponte Felice, with only forty-two inhabitants. It is now established as the post between Civita Castellana and Otricoli. There are two or three large houses here in a state of decay.

Borghettaccio.

This is a single house, situated on the right of the Via Flaminia, thirteen miles from the Capitol, or twelve from the Porta del Popolo. It seems to have been also called Malborghetto.

A post-house, having formerly existed on the Via Flaminia, at about only four miles distant, Borghettaccio can scarcely have been intended for a modern inn. Its appearance is so like that of the buildings of the lower empire, that the traveller imagines he has arrived at the remains of

a Mutatio or Mansio of that period. The walls of the habitation seem strongly built, in a good Roman style; and round a frieze which crowns them, the word Constantinus is very visible. Whether the ruins of an ancient tomb have been converted into a house, cannot be decided; but the inscription, CONSTANTINVS PETRASANTA . . . . . S PIV MAX RESTAVRAV . . . . (this is all that can be easily deciphered,) does not destroy the probability that Malborghetto was an ancient Mutatio.

It is now a wretched Osteria.—On the same side of the road is a curious circular tomb, with buttresses; and, on the other, Pietra Pertusa.

Bovaccino; Torre di Bovaccino.

A tower, built on the ruins of the ancient Ostia, to defend the principal mouth of the Tyber from the Barbaresques and others.

The depositions of the river having encroached upon the sea, the tower of San Michele was afterwards erected; but even this is now so far inland, that an enemy might easily disembark on the long points of sand,—which are perpetually lengthening from the Isola Sacra.

BOVILLÆ ;* BOBELLAS. Βοϊλλαι· Βολλαι· βολαι.

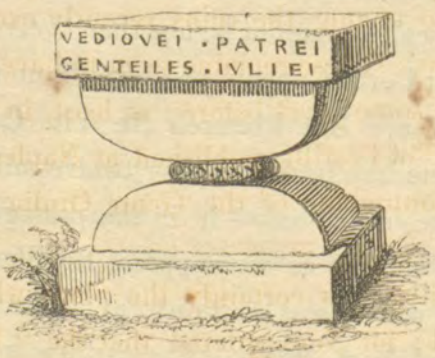
This city is said to have been founded by Latinus Silvius, of Alba ; as were also Prænestc, Tibur, and Gabii. (De Orig. Gent.) It was a rich and important place, as is proved by the history of its conquest by Coriolanus. The situation not being defensible by nature, more care seems to have been bestowed in the construction of the walls. The neighbouring and singular pile, called Palaverde, was raised out of their ruins ; which consist of large quadrangular blocks of volcanic stone.

The Tabula Peutingeriana gives ten miles as the distance from Rome to Bovillæ ; but the ruins, now so called, cannot be less than twelve from the ancient Porta Capena, or eleven from that of St. Sebastian. But Plutarch (in Vit. Coriol.) allows one hundred stadia, or twelve miles, as the distance from Rome—if, in the passage referred to, he means, as we suppose, Bovillæ, and not Bola ; which was certainly at a much greater distance from Rome. For further information on this point, the reader is referred to *Bola*.

* *Bovillæ*, à Boum multitudine ; quasi *Boum Villa*.

Among the ruins of Bovillæ, an altar was discovered in some recent excavations, so curious, that, as it is said to have since perished, it is worth mentioning here.

The Julian family, who came from this place, and wished to be thought descended from the ancient patricians of Alba, might have been capable of fabricating such a document; but this we cannot suppose them to have done, as it carries with it the appearance of high antiquity, both in the inscription and the rough peperino of which it is formed; and it seems on every account genuine, and of great interest.



On the other side was written, — LEEGE. ALBANA. DICATA.

This altar seems to have been of one of the most ancient Etrurian forms. There is one of the same shape painted in a tomb at Tarquinii; and the learned Professor Nibby mentions another, supposed to have been dedicated to Ajus Locutius,—the Dæmon, who, in mysterious sounds, advised the Romans to repair their walls, for the Gauls were coming: it is inscribed—

SEI DEO SEIVE DEIVAI

EX. S. C.

Tacitus expressly says, (Ann. ii. 41,) "Sacrarium Genti Juliæ, effigiesque Divo Augusto, apud Bovillas dicantur."

A part of the circus Ludorum, and the theatre, are also among the ruins recently excavated at Bovillæ. These remains seem to have been well known some years before; at least, in the "Via Appia" of Pratilli, published at Naples in 1745, the monuments of the Gente Giulia are mentioned.

Bovillæ was certainly the place where they existed; for Nero ordered that the "Ludicrum Circense, ut Juliæ Genti apud Bovillas, ita Claudiæ, Domitiæque apud Antium ederetur." (Ann. xv. 23.) Yet Pratilli says, that the monuments were not in the town.

Had there been no ruins, Bovillæ might, indeed, have seemed better situated on the knoll or lowest elevation of the hill on the right of the modern post-road,—opposite the villa Barberini, and on which the pillar of Boscowich is placed. The lower, or northern end of the city, would then have been nearer to the ten miles from Rome. Moreover, an ancient road ran hence to the Via Latina; another ran up the hill toward Alba Longa; another branched off toward Antium and Ardea; and the Appian would have passed through the town. There may be one or two tombs within the circuit; but this forms no objection, as Bovillæ might have been destroyed before they were erected.

On the other hand, the site of the Julian monuments is nearer the bed of the Rivus Albanus, from which stream the inhabitants of Bovillæ were probably supplied with water; and the distance from one to the other is not by any means great.

The celebrated passage of Florus with regard to Bovillæ cannot be omitted. "Sora, (quis credat!) et Algidum terrori fuerunt, Satricum atque Corniculum provinciæ. De Verulis et Bovillis pudet,—sed triumphavimus."

Bracciano.

Bracciano is a town with 1,476 inhabitants, and is twenty-five miles from Rome. It was formerly a duchy of the Odescalchi, but now belongs to the Torlonia family. As far as mile X., the road is the ancient Cassian; thence, the Via Claudia seems to have branched off to the left; and many traces of the ancient pavement remain.

This road passes through a dreary country, by the Osteria Nuova and the Osteria del Fosso, near Galera; *(vide* Galeria;) and thence through a still more bare and desolate district, by a single house, called Crocicchia, distant about nineteen miles from Rome. The bare hills seen from Crocicchia, on the right, are the back of the crater of the Lake of Bracciano; and some streams passed in the way, are in their course downwards, joined by waters, which, perhaps, are derived from the lake by subterraneous channels. On the left, at about half way between Crocicchia and Bracciano is a lake, now rapidly decreasing, called Lago Morto. Here the country becomes less desolate, being in a state of cultivation; and here, on the right, the

fine expanse of the Lago di Bracciano is first seen, together with Trivignano, anciently Trebonianum, standing upon a rock on the opposite shore, at the distance of five miles from the opposite coast.* The peaked summit, called Monte Rocca Romana, covered with wood, is also beheld across the water, and the whole scenery, without having any thing of magnificence, except the lake, is of the most pleasing and sylvan kind. The village of Anguillara (*vide* Anguillara) stands on a rock to the right, and the splendid feudal Castle of Bracciano is in front, seated on an insulated rock, with its dark walls and numerous turrets.

For the last mile, there are two roads, either of which may be followed. That on the left, leads to the convent of the Cappuccini, whence a long street or avenue extends to the town and castle; the road to the right runs directly to the town,—which is well built, and has a flou-

* The longest line across the water, is from La Pollina to below Bracciano, and is more than six miles. The circumference of the lake, without following the sinuosities of the shore, is twenty miles.

rishing paper manufactory, and an appearance of prosperity.

The castle is a noble edifice, and presents to the west a front of four lofty towers; it stands upon an inclined basement, and is united by a curtain pierced with thirty or forty ancient windows, at a great height from the ground and divided by heavy stone mullions, which admit light into the apartments above. Of these, the grand suite is on the ground-floor, when entered from the inner court;—the ascent to which is too steep for carriages. The battlements, and machicolations, and outworks, and other accompaniments, give to the edifice that peculiar air of mysterious dignity which belongs to the feudal castle; and the black volcanic stone of which it is built, (probably at the expense of the entire destruction of the pavement of the Via Claudia,) gives to it a still more imposing appearance.

The grand front and entrance of the castle is to the east, toward the lake, where a broad paved ascent conducts to a gate, under a projecting tower. The court is large and irregular, following the shape of the rock. The orna-

ments of the entrance door of the great hall, seem to have been taken from some ancient edifice of Sabate. The hall is two stories high, and of the capacious size suited to the place; opening from it on each side, (not to mention the number of smaller rooms and inferior apartments,) is a magnificent suite of six chambers, lying compactly together, and well adapted even to the refinements of modern life; though still retaining silk hangings, and tapestry, and furniture, which testify more of the splendour than of the comfort of feudal times. The windows also still preserve the dim glass, which characterises the buildings of the middle ages; and it is remarkable how the whole place, with its heavy mullions, its large arched fire-places, and its ancient window-seats,—totally differing from every thing in modern Italy,—recalls to one's mind the old houses of the north of England. The view over the lake from the castle is delightful.

The ancient dukes of Bracciano had the privilege of appointing magistrates, and of being in their own persons judges; and the hall, or rather the den of justice, at the top of the castle,

is worth visiting. The old duke of the present family did not, like others of the Roman nobility, dispose of his feudal rights to the government after the French revolution; so that the Castle of Bracciano has more of the reality, as well as the semblance, of its former consequence, than any other place in the country.

Of the Etruscan antiquities of Bracciano, little is known. The town was called Sabate, the lake, Lacus Sabatinus, and the river flowing from it, Aro. Cluver cites from Pompeius Festus, "Sabatina tribus, dicta à lacu Sabate." He quotes also from the Digest of Civil Law, "Rutilia Polla emit lacum Sabatenem Angularium, et circa eum lacum, pedes X." The passage is curious, because it refers to Anguillara, and to the person from whom the place called La Pollina, was probably named. Strabo (lib. v.) seems to say that the lake produced papyrus; but either writing on a subject with which he was very little acquainted, or his text being corrupted, he makes in the same passage three or four blunders, (as he often does,) of which not the least, is that the Aro flows into the Tyber instead of into the sea. Silius calls the lake Sabatia

Stagna. It was pretended that Sabate had been overwhelmed by the waters of the lake;—and that in calm weather, the ruins of the town were visible at the bottom, together with statues and temples. (Sotion, ap. Cluverium, lib. ii. c. 3, p. 523.)

There was an ancient road from Sabate to Cære, which fell into another from Carejæ at Mt. Abbatone. In the way, it was crossed by a third, probably from Carejæ to Norcia:—all of which have contributed by their pavements to the building of the castle. From Bracciano, there is a road to Oriolo, the villa of the Altieri family, through a beautiful and hilly country. On its right is a pretty hill, anciently, as Professor Nibby has ascertained, called Pausilypon, probably the site of a Roman villa.

On the northern side of the lake is Vicarello, or the Vicus Aurelii; and on the southern, near San Stefano, are the remains of other Roman villas. Near Vicarello is a vast forest, running nearly up to Oriolo, and containing the highest sources of the aqueduct, which supplies the great fountain of the Acqua Paola, on the Janiculum. This aqueduct, says Anastasius Bi-

bliothecarius, was made by Pope Honorius ; but he probably means only that branch of it which runs from the Lacus Sabatinus : for the water of the Alsietinus was brought to Rome by Trajan.

The hill of Rocca Romana, on the east side of the lake, is a singular and well-wooded pyramidal mountain. *(Vide* Rocca Romana.)

The air of Bracciano, without being pronounced absolutely dangerous, is, in the summer, what the natives call " suspected."

Buon Ricovero.

A large farm-house on the right of the modern Via Cassia, about seven miles from Rome, and not far from Giustiniani. The waters of the country, on the right, fall into the Acqua Marrana, near the Via Veientana, and thence, near Torre di Quinto, into the Acqua Traversa ; and those on the left into the valley of the Acqua Traversa.

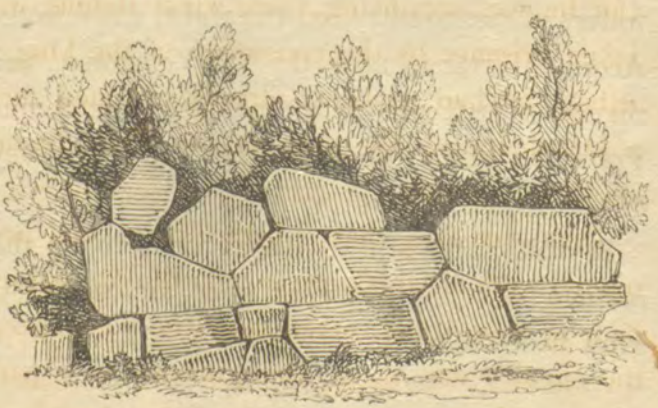
In this valley, near Buon Ricovero, is the remnant of a forest of cork trees, and some few grow near the road.

Buon Riposo. *(Vide* Corioli.)

CÆCILIA METELLA. (*Vide* VIA APPIA.)

CÆNINA. Καινινη. *Now* CEANO.

The account of the rape of the Sabine women, contains almost the only historical notice of this city. The Cæninenses, Crustumini, and Antemnates, with a multitude of Sabines, are particularly named by Livy, as flocking to Rome to witness the celebration of the Consualia. After the seizing of the women, the three cities applied to Titus Tatius, the King of the Sabines, requesting him to act as their leader against the perfidious Romans. Thinking him slow, the Cæninenses made an unsupported irruption into



CÆNINA.

the Roman territory; but Romulus, encountering their forces, routed them, slew their king, Acron, and, following the fugitives, took the city, and returned to Rome to dedicate the *spolia opima*. (Livy, lib. i. 9, 10.)

The Antemnates and the Crustumini, having adopted a similar course, incurred the same fate.

The city of the Cæninenses was converted into a Roman colony. (Dionys. Halicar. ii. 36.) Cænina does not appear in the list of cities taken by Tarquin, when he subdued "nomen omne Latinum . . . . . aut qui ad Latinos defecerant." (Livy, lib. i. 38.)

As Romulus had previously visited Cænina, (for he was sacrificing there when Remus was taken prisoner by the emissaries of the king of Alba,) he had probably already obtained such a knowledge of the place as was useful in the attack of the city.

Dionysius says, that "both Cænina and Antemnæ were of Greek origin; for the Aborigines had, in early times, taken these two places from the Siculi; and these Aborigines were a part of the Œnotrians, who came from Arcadia."

(Καινινη μεν δη και Αντεμνα, γενος εχουσαι το Ἑλληνικον· Αβοριγῖνες γαρ αυτας αφελομενοι τους Σικελους κατεσχον· Οινοτρων μοιρα των εξ Αρκαδιας αφικομενων.) Plutarch and Stephanus call Cænina a Sabine city. The Cenites were so called, says Festus, from Cenis, the founder. The people were also called Cæninenses. Cænina was certainly considered in Sabina, at the time of the rape of the Sabines; and so was Antemnæ, though this was on the Roman side of the Anio.

About a mile from Tivoli, at the bottom of the descent on the ancient and still well-paved road to Rome, is a bridge, the Ponte dell' Aquoria, over the Anio; after crossing this river, and entering the olive grove, the Via Tiburtina runs in the direction of Monticelli for a mile and a half, when, quitting the ancient road to Nomentum and Crustumerium, it turns suddenly to the left, toward Rome.* At this point, certain ruins,

* It is to be observed, that the existence of Cænina and Medullia, in this district, is sufficient to account for the deviation of the Via Tiburtina from a right line, and for the direction of that road to this quarter, without imagining any physical impediment in the plain of the Aquæ Albulæ. It

called Colonnicelle, (possibly so called from columns once existing on the spot,) may be observed at the base of the hill on the right. The vestiges now consist only of the remains of a terrace wall, of irregular stones; resembling many others in the neighbourhood of Tivoli, that have unquestionably supported the foundations of villas or temples.

About half a mile further on, in the direction of Monticelli, an ancient road may be traced to the right, which ascends the gentle elevations called Colli Farinelli. It leaves to the right the large farm-house and convent of Vitriano, and at the distance of about two miles, arrives near the ruins of a Roman villa of imperial times, the arches in the substruction of which yet remain. *This place is called Scalzacane.*

Another ancient road from the *Ponte dell'* Aquoria, below Tivoli, leads to the same point.

This second road is nearer by one mile than

is highly probable, that the more ancient road from Rome to Tibur, lay on the left bank of the Anio, and, as Pliny says, through Collatia.—The town of Medullia was not entirely destroyed by the Romans, and the country was thickly studded with villas.

the former; the one being three miles and a half from the bridge, and the other four and a half. Like the former, it runs through a beautiful grove of olives, with Monte Peschiavatori* on the right. About a mile from the bridge, the upper road from Tivoli (that running by the churches of St. Antonio and the Madonna della Quintiliola, and from which strangers are accustomed to view the Cascatelle,) falls in, near the ruins of a wall of irregular polygonal blocks, which have every appearance of high antiquity, and are generally considered the site of the villa of Ventidius Bassus. That a villa existed is evident; but the wall is nothing more than a support for the ancient road above, or of the terrace which ran before the villa. Similar remains are common in all parts of the hills round Tivoli.

The two roads meet near Scalzacane, where they descend into a hollow between the range of the Colli Farinelli and Mt. Genaro, (known by the name of La Marcellina,) and are joined by a mountain path from Santo Polo.

* In the Apennines, the word Peschio is often used to denote a mountain. Monte Peschiavatori has been supposed the Mons Catillus of Horace. (Od. i. 18.)

On the right, immediately after Scalzacane, is a ruin, at the foot of Mt. Peschiavatori, called Le Ciavoli by the peasants. It consists of a short piece of terrace wall, partly of irregular but horizontally placed blocks, and partly of polygons; all of them standing on a moulding or projection, upon a regular basement. This was the lower wall of a little enclosure on the side of the hill, which might have been either a villa or a temple; probably the former,—as appears from certain stones found on the spot; one of them having a circular channel cut in it, as if for an oil-mill.

The ancient road, from the Via Tiburtina and Colonnicelle, is more perfectly preserved near Scalzacane; and here and there it is bordered by a wall, calculated, like that near Arsoli, on the Via Valeria, to prevent fragments of the hill from falling into it. The wall is constructed of well-cut polygons intermixed with rectangular blocks; and these, to all appearance, have been taken from some other quarter.

Adjoining this part of the road, (where there are some tombs,) is a place upon a little hill, called Torritta. This is a ruined fortress of the

middle ages. The tower on the top of the hill is entirely modern; but the walls which slope down the side toward Santo Polo, and enclose a small area, are founded upon large masses of ancient blocks; which, at a former period, undoubtedly formed part of a polygonal wall. Not one of them is rightly placed, so that some city in the neighbourhood must have been pillaged for the construction of this modern fortress.

On ascending to the tower, (which is upon a pretty and commanding eminence,) it is seen that the hill of Torritta is separated by a deep glen from another height, in the rocks of which are some sepulchral caverns. The ancient road runs to the bottom of the valley below Torritta, and crosses a torrent, over which, probably, there was formerly a bridge. Ascending the hill of the sepulchral caves, the vestiges of walls are discovered, which seem to have enclosed a considerable citadel on the summit; they still extend down the sides in long lines, but have suffered materially from the dilapidations occasioned by materials having been abstracted from them, for the construction of the fortress of Torrita, and of the ancient road.

But few parts of the citadel remain in a state sufficiently perfect to enable the spectator to form an idea of the style,—further than that the blocks were polygonal, and larger than those below.

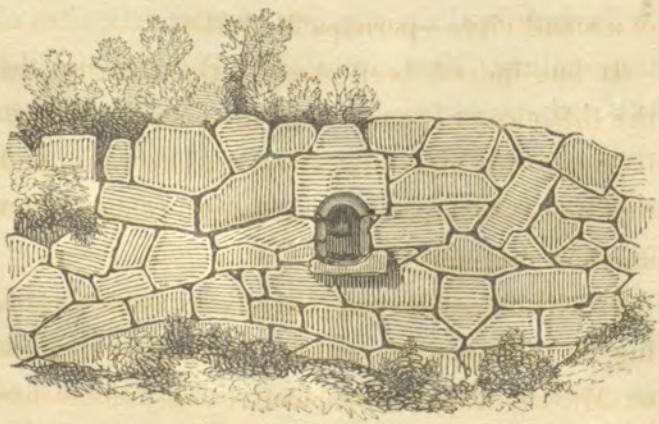
The place is, by the peasants, called Ceano, Ceana, Ciano, and even Cigiano; all which names, in the mouths of such untutored rustics, are of about equal value; but no other help is at hand.

Having fixed upon other spots, as the sites of Corniculum, Nomentum, and Ficulnea, to the left of the road from Rome to this place, we are of opinion that Ceano is the site of Cænina, with which it seems to agree better than any other ruins yet discovered.

There was indubitably a citadel on the spot, with a walled city below; and there is quite as much of the city left, as could be expected of a place ruined in the time of Romulus; especially, as it stood in a country, which the residence of the Emperor Adrian seems to have crowded with villas.

On a lower branch of the same hill, and at a very little distance, is the ruin of what seems to

have been a reservoir of water. It is not clear how the water was collected, but a sort of spout shows that it ran out. It is difficult to assign a date to this ruin, particularly as it is certain that the Romans continued to build with polygonal blocks down to a late period, and used the method minutely prescribed by Vitruvius. The place is called Scoccia Santo. A specimen is given of its construction.



SCOCCIA SANTO.

From Ceano, or Cænina, the road seems to have passed to Monte Verde, and it is probable, from vestiges yet observable, that it was continued, between Monte Genaro, and the

Montes Corniculani, to Palombara, the ancient Regillum.

On the hill of Ceano may be observed vestiges of what was probably the principal, though small, temple of the city. At La Marcellina, or Mt. Genaro, another terrace, sustained by polygons, may have been also a temple; but it should be recollected that such terraces were constantly used for villas near Tibur,and in other places.* These may, however, be the remains of the walls of a small city,—perhaps Medullia.

It has indeed been asserted that Torritta, on the hill close to Ceano, was the ancient Medullia; but this place is of the middle ages, and the ancient stones are evidently robbed from another site, and ill replaced.

It will be recollected that six towns are wanting in this vicinity, which, except Corniculum on Mt. St. Angelo, we have scarcely the means of identifying. If we suppose Regillum to be the ruin east of St. Angelo, Cameria at Moricone, Ameriola on the northern eminence of St.

* Near Fondi is a Roman house, built upon a terrace of polygonal blocks, below which is a reticulated wall, bearing the name of the owner, Varonianus.

Angelo, Medullia at Marcellina, and Cænina at Ceano, our ruins and our lost cities would correspond in number.—There are other ruins in the country, which enthusiastic antiquaries may take for cities, but which are evidently the remains of villas. Mr. Dodwell calls Colle Malatiscolo a temple. Half way down the hill of Monticelli, toward Palombara, is the angle of a little terrace, in polygons, in the Oliveto di Santarelli. Near Palombara, in the vigna of an apothecary, toward Monticelli, are found polygonal ruins. They are about half a mile from Palombara, where the ruins of an ancient city might be expected; but they seem to be only the substructions of the Roman road. Between Monticelli and Monte Verde is a ruin called La Colonella, where is a polygonal terrace, which doubtless once supported the house, as it now does the tomb, of a Roman. On the other side of Monticelli, three miles in the direction of Rome, are the ruins of an ancient villa, at a place called Vallemare. Between Monticelli and the Ponte Lucano, is another villa, at a place called Cavallino. The fashion which seems to have been prevalent, of building villas

in the neighbourhood of the Tiburtine mountains, and generally upon polygonal terraces, much in the style of the walls of ancient cities, makes it necessary to examine ruins with attention, before we decide upon their character.

Caffarella, *or* La Caffarella.

A valley, with a stream which was once thought to be the fountain of Ægeria. (*Vide* Almo.)

The valley is below the sepulchre of Cæcilia Metella, in a meadow, to the left of the Via Appia: the proprietor of the soil will not always permit it to be approached in a carriage.

Calcata.

A village of three hundred and seventy-four inhabitants, lying in the woody country between Scrofano and Civita Castellana.

It was not visited by us, whilst collecting materials for the Map.

Cameria. Καμερια· Καμαρια.

Cameria is said to have been, in the time of Romulus, an Alban colony, founded long prior to Rome; but, says Dionysius, it had anciently been

a noble settlement of the Aborigines. Indeed, it was so far from having been originally an Alban colony, that the tradition is upon record, which ascribes its foundation to king Amasenus, who, descending from the mountains, first ventured, with his people, to inhabit the lower regions near the plain. Amasenus was also called Camulus, which was a title of Mars in Sabina,—as Sabo was of Hercules.

When Romulus made it a Roman colony, about four thousand men were added to the population of Rome, by the transfer of a great number of the inhabitants. The Coruncani seem to have been the chief family among the emigrants. The remaining Camerians, however, not long after, massacred the Roman colony, at the time that the plague broke out at Rome; they were in consequence again reduced, and fined in half their territory, and a more numerous garrison was placed over them. The spoil was of such consequence, that Romulus triumphed a second time for the victory, and dedicated Bronze Quadrigæ to Vulcan, which were placed near his own statue, with a Greek inscription.

Dionysius calls both Cameria and Fidenæ, Latin

cities, in the time of Tarquin, when they joined the Sabines; doubtless because they had some affinity with that nation, which seems at one time to have extended to the Anio.

The consul Virginius, without informing any one of his intention, led half the Roman army against Cameria in one night, that he might take the citizens by surprise. This event having taken place during the Sabine war, excited by the son of Tarquin against Rome, would seem to indicate that Cameria was in the Sabine country, or on its borders.

Virgil (Æn. vii. 712) calls Nomentum a Sabine town: Pliny says Nomentum and Fidenæ were both Sabine. These instances show that, though the Latins had established themselves to the south of the Anio, yet all the country beyond that river was reputed Sabine. Indeed at one time, the Sabines had even crossed over to the Latin side; for, according to Livy, they were driven from Collatia by Tarquin.

It has been usually imagined that the village of Moricone, a place containing five hundred and ninety-four inhabitants, is upon the site of the ancient Orvinium; but that it is not so, is

easily demonstrated. The ruins found in the neighbourhood are probably those of Cameria, for there is scarcely any other city, not even Regillum, to which they can fairly be assigned.

Dionysius says, that—

Trebula is 40 stadia from Reate; (now Rieti;)
Vesbola, 40 from Trebula;
Suna, 40 from Vesbola;
Mephyla, 30 from Suna;
Orvinium, 40 from Mephyla;

making the distance between Reate and Orvinium, 190 stadia, or nearly 24 miles.

Reckoning as some have done, by measuring upon a map, Moricone would be found placed at nearly half the distance from Rome to Rieti; and as this distance is forty-nine miles, Moricone would not be far from the site required for Orvinium. But though Moricone should thus be found at the required distance from Rome, it would be very much beyond the required distance from Rieti—if, instead of making a rough calculation upon the Map, the route pursued by Dionysius were followed.

Trebula is on the hill on the left hand of the river Turano, (or Telonius,) near the ancient Via

Salaria : it may be seen from Rieti and its plain. Mr. Dodwell has examined its walls ; they are of polygonal construction, possibly indicating its erection by the Sabines, or by the Aborigines, after their union with the Pelasgi. Further on, is a place called Alsana, (the ancient Suna,) near Castel Manardo, where Martelli, the resident historian of the Æquicoli asserts, in a work printed at Aquila, that there are great remains, and among them a circular subterraneous edifice, in shape not unlike the Treasury of Atreus at Mycenæ, shut with a great stone on the top, and numerous walls and other vestiges. (Notwithstanding his enthusiasm, this author may be safely cited ; since Mr. Craven and Mr. Dodwell have visited the country and confirmed his assertions.) He further says that Orvinium, (the road pursuing the same direction, through a place corresponding to Mephyla,) is at Corbione, or Corvara, a name which much more than Moricone resembles Orvinium, B and V being equivalents. This Corvara is at the distance of about one hundred and ninety stadia from Rieti, or nearly twenty-four miles, which is the given measurement ; but it is impossible to form any idea

LE PEDICATI, NEAR MORICONE.

from a map, of the relative distances of the other towns, as Mephyla, Suna, Vesbola, and Trebula; for the country is so exceedingly mountainous, that places which seem to approximate, are found by the traveller to be in reality widely apart.

It is seen, by the recent discoveries in the country of the Æquicoli, (now Cicolani,) that these towns of Dionysius are all upon the river called Salto, in the line between Rieti and Alba of the Marsi, (excepting only Trebula, which is on the hill between the two rivers Salto and Turano,) so that if any of the ruins

be really those of any one of the cities to which they are attributed, Orvinium must have been thirty miles distant from Moricone, even in a right line. There are more than twelve ruins of towns and temples with polygonal walls in the valley of the Salto, whereas none have been found in the other direction.

Vesbola, from some similarity of name, was supposed to be at Nespolo; but at this place, according to Sig. Martelli, there are no vestiges of antiquity.

In the same way, the supposed similarity of a few letters in the name was the only reason for fixing on Moricone as the site of Orvinium, which city, with its noble walls, its enclosure of sepulchres, and its Temple of Minerva in the citadel and its high bulwarks, we should surely have heard of as taken by the Romans, had it existed in the vicinity of the Roman plain.

Some may have imagined Cænina to have been at Moricone, because in the Fasti of Ovid they find it coupled with Cures, which is in the vicinity of Moricone—

"Te Tatius, parvique Cures, Cæninaque sensit."

But the poet seems rather to mention these two

as the most distant of the district, than as contiguous cities. It must also be recollected that Cænina was one of the nearest cities to Rome, and that it was, in consequence, the first to avenge the rape of the Sabines.

Moricone, therefore, being the site of neither Orvinium nor Cænina, and Cameria being in the Sabine territory, and at about such a distance from Rome, that it could be reached in one night, the ruins at Le Pedicate, or Pedicati, about a mile distant on the Roman side of Moricone, mark probably the site of Cameria.

Moricone is at present a village with five hundred and ninety-four inhabitants. It is well situated upon a rocky hill of limestone, projecting from the base of the mountain range of Genaro, which extends from the Anio at Tivoli to Palombara; and thence, forming an angle, by the village of Monte Flavio, and Montorio, to Nerola, where it is terminated by the river Correse.

There is, as in many other villages, a large baronial house at Moricone, but the place itself is of little importance. It has, however, a plentiful supply of water, which rushes from the moun-

tain above, in a copious and perennial stream. No place could be better suited for the position of a citadel; yet no walls of undoubted antiquity have as yet been discovered precisely on the spot. Le Pedicati, however, is not too far distant to have formed part of a city, which included Moricone and part of the mountain which rises above the wall; for Cameria must have been an extensive place, when it is considered, that though four thousand of its inhabitants were removed to Rome by Romulus, yet even then so great a number of males were left, that they were able to overcome the Roman garrison.

Near the wall are vestiges of buildings of a later time.

In the plain below these ruins is the village of Stazzano, containing about one hundred and sixty inhabitants.

On the mountain above, at a great elevation, is the village of Monte Flavio, with nine hundred and twenty-one inhabitants, being, like all these mountain retreats, populous in proportion to the difficulty of access. The village of Montorio Romano, in a high situation, and in the same line, has five hundred and ninety-

two inhabitants: and another, Montorio in Valle, has two hundred and sixty-two. In the plain, three miles from Moricone, is a ruined place, called Monte Venere: and at nearly the same distance, on the Via Nomentana, is the Osteria di Moricone. About three miles distant is Monte Libretti, and at about six, Palombara; the distance of this place from Moricone is much increased by the ravines which lie between them.

The roads, or rather paths, are wretched; but the country is pretty, and wild pear-trees are frequent upon it.

At the distance of about two miles from Le Pedicati, on the road at the foot of the mountain toward Palombara, are some slight vestiges of antiquity, near the great ravine, of an uncertain character.

The stream near Monte Venere unites with a river called the Fosso di Quirane, in the plain, a name which seems to have some connexion with the Quirites, or Curetes; perhaps the river, at one time, marked the limits of the territory of Cures.

CAMPAGNA.

The Campagna di Roma, which must at one time have signified only the country in the vicinity of the capital, seems in process of time to have extended over the Pontine Marshes, and in some places to have included both hill and plain.

The plain in very early times was peopled with many small cities, the inhabitants of which were, to a certain degree, independent of each other, feeding their flocks in the vicinity of their own towns, or cultivating the land.

The Albans, inheriting from Lavinium and Laurentum, became at one period more powerful than their neighbours; and seem to have re-colonized many places which had formerly belonged to the Siculi, but which had since gone to decay; and possibly the narrowness of the slip of land on which their own city stood, might have made it necessary for them to send out colonies as their population increased. These places were, however, all swept away by the Romans, at a very early period, (with the exception of Tibur and Prænestc, which were on

the mountains,) each contributing in its turn to the aggrandizement of Rome.

The cities or towns of the plain had sometimes been re-peopled from the capital; but, often rebelling, and being as often punished, they were at length deserted; the walls frequently serving only as a protection to the parks and gardens of the Patricians, who had villas on the ruins.

"Tunc villas grandeis; oppida parva priùs."

RUTILIUS.

There is nothing particularly fertile in the soil of Campagna to render it an eligible position for the mistress of the world: on the contrary, extensive tracts of country are rendered uncultivable by sulphureous springs, as, for instance, in the road to Tivoli; and in many other parts, the plain is covered only by a thin layer of sterile soil, as along the Appian Way, from the third to the tenth mile: the coast is either a deep sand, as at Laurentum; or a frightful marsh, as at Ostia and Maccarese; and the whole has the reputation of malaria, and of disposing to agues and fever.—It has been proved that volcanic la-

pillæ and volcanic productions in general, possess in an eminent degree, the power of retaining moisture, (imbibing, with ease, seven-eighths of their own weight of water;) and that their humidity is a principal cause of their fertility. Mixed with the soil, and impregnated with a store of moisture acquired during the winter months, they occasion in the ensuing spring and summer, the fertility so remarkable in the vicinity of Naples. About Rome, a thin stratum of soil is, in many parts, spread over volcanic productions, but is not mixed up with them.

The climate of the Campagna cannot be called fine, for it is seldom the traveller can look around without observing a tempest deluging some part of the plain; and, in the numerous excursions which were necessary for the construction of the Map, an impression almost of destruction has been frequently produced, by the bursting of storms over the capital, or Frascati, or Tivoli. They are often so partial, as to assume, at a distance, the appearance of smoke and conflagration.—Less rain, however, falls at Rome, than in some other parts of Italy. At Rome, the average is twenty-eight inches in the year; at Naples and

Leghorn, thirty-five inches; at Pisa, forty-five; at Genoa, fifty-one; at Venice, thirty-three; at Ferrara, the average is twenty-five; but at Altemura, in the kingdom of Naples, and at Teramo, only nineteen or twenty inches.

At Rome, the expenses of cultivation and the pressure of taxes are scarcely met by the sale of the produce of the soil; and grain from the Black Sea, is often cheaper than that produced at home, in most of the commercial cities of Italy. The ancient Romans, subject to no duties of export or import, must have obtained it still cheaper. The possessors of land in the vicinity of Rome find that hay is the crop producing the greatest amount of rent; as, being early, it seldom suffers from want of moisture:—or, if the crop is bad, the price rises in proportion. That there must, at times, be a difficulty in finding the means of cultivating the soil, is shown by the existence of a law, which, in case of neglect, authorizes the interference of government.

When the Romans had subdued and destroyed the once independent cities of Latium, their attempts to restore the population seem to have been utterly vain. Many of them were co-

lonized twice or thrice, yet at last they were almost all reduced to wretched villages, so as to be named only in derision.

The ruins indicated in the Map, sufficiently prove that before the domination of the Romans, the Campagna was well peopled. The towns, indeed, were of no great magnitude; but they were thickly scattered over the country. In the time of Diodorus, (*vide* Hist. lib. ii.,) who wrote about B. C. 44, Italy was considered a desert in comparison with its former population and fertility; Strabo also (A. D. 25,) speaks of the state of wretchedness and decay to which this once populous district was reduced in his time; and Dion, who lived under Pertinax, (about A. D. 230,) while the Roman empire was yet flourishing, says, that in his time vast solitudes existed in Italy.

The city of Rome, however, always continued great and populous: it was the capital of the world, and the resort of all who had business to transact, or pleasure to gratify—the drain of the population of all the provinces, and the immense receptacle of people from every nation of the globe.

In the census made by Cæsar, he only found 150,000 who were Roman citizens; hence a large portion of the inhabitants of Rome were foreigners or slaves, who must have resided in the city; but the Campagna was probably not less deserted by proprietors; for though studded with the villas of opulent patricians, they without doubt resided generally in the capital.

The cultivation of the soil, according to Pliny, was left to overseers and slaves, and in consequence, agriculture languished. The overseers, says Varro, were scarcely permitted to marry, while, among the slaves, celibacy was in every way encouraged. We are apt to look upon the celibacy of the Romish clergy with an evil eye; but their numbers bear no comparison with those of the unmarried slaves of the Romans,—of whom, as Pliny says, one proprietor, C. Cæcilius Claudius Isidorus, had, at his death, 4,116.

The drain upon the provinces necessary to supply the deficiencies of reproduction in and near the capital, was clearly perceived by the Roman government, and both Cæsar and Augustus endeavoured to promote an increase of population. With this view, women under the

age of forty-five, if they had no children, were prohibited from using a litter, or wearing jewels. The evil, however, continued, and even increased; and the city, being deficient in native agriculturists, was supplied with the produce of Sicily, Egypt, and Asia Minor.

In the time of Theodosius, the Campagna was a desert; and Gregory the Great expressly says, "depopulati sunt agri . . . nullus in agris incola." In the fifth century, the cultivation of Italy was so much neglected, that Alaric was obliged to pass over into Sicily, and thence to Africa, to find sustenance for his army of Visigoths.

The Gothic kings seem to have encouraged agriculture; but the agricultural population was so much diminished, that Cassiodorus says, it was still necessary to import grain for the supply of the inhabitants. Soon after this, the ruin of Italy was consummated, by the invasion of the Longobardi,—who seem to have been among the most fierce destroyers that ever disgraced humanity.

It was not before the tenth century that the country began to recover from the afflictions produced by its barbarous invaders. But from the

reputation of malaria, established throughout the whole of the Campagna, it would now be extremely difficult to effect the establishment of a new population. Many of the diseases, however, which are commonly ascribed to the malaria, may be traced to other causes. The labourers who till the soil of the Campagna, are already greatly fatigued before the commencement of the labours of the day; for, residing chiefly at Rome, they have, in the first instance, to walk perhaps to a considerable distance, before they can arrive at the scene of their daily labour; they toil all day under a burning sun; their meals are scanty; and, returning in the evening to the city, and throwing themselves down upon the pavement of the streets, in the lowest part of the city, near the Temple of Vesta, they are at night exposed to the baneful influence of the fogs and damps arising from the adjacent Tyber.

Of villages few or none are named as existing in ancient times; the Vicus Alexandrinus is, perhaps, the only one mentioned: if there were none, the peasants must have returned to the city every evening then, as they do at present; and the Campagna must have been then, as now, comparatively a desert.

Italy evidently enjoys a more temperate climate now, than it did in ancient times. In the year 480 of Rome, the ground was covered with snow for forty days, whereas a snow storm of even two days, would now be thought extraordinary. Horace and also Juvenal mention the freezing of the Tyber, as common in the winter season; and trees are even said to have perished from the severity of the frosts; whereas at present, in sheltered situations, even lemons are reared, though the fruit often fails, and is frost-bitten; but the bitter orange tree *(Aurantium acre)* thrives.

The neglect and non-residence of Roman proprietors, who have seldom any delight in the occupations of the country, throw the agriculture of the country into the hands of speculators—who take leases of entire districts from improvident landlords, and are enabled, by combination among themselves, to raise the price of provisions. This generally produces complaints; and, in total ignorance of the first principles of political economy, a maximum price is fixed by the government, instead of encouragement being given to competition. Lately, however,

this has been attempted, and some of the speculators, or Mercanti di Campagna, have, in consequence, failed. It may be inferred from this, that even with the diminished population of the capital, and the total desertion of the Campagna, the supplies must at times be deficient.

In some parts of the country, the growth of large forests is a consequence of its desertion; but, except for firewood on the coast, the timber is turned to little profit; and in some situations, where a wood approaching a road was considered a shelter for robbers, the trees, (some of them fine oaks, which England or France would have been glad to purchase,) have not only been felled, but have absolutely been burned upon the spot, in waste. Amongst other places, the road to Viterbo, over the mountain, and Bosco di Cisterna, through both which travellers frequently pass, may be mentioned as exhibiting instances of this lavish destruction.

Campagnano.

A town near Baccano, on the road from the Post-house to Scrofano, though not seen from the Via Cassia. It is in a secluded situation, and is rarely

visited. Campagnano has 1,153 inhabitants. It gives to the Chigi family the title of Duke.

Campanile. (*Vide* Ceri.)

Campo Jemini; Campo Ascolano; Campo Selva.

Three pastures of considerable extent, situated on the coast between Pratica and Ardea. The Campo Jemini, which is at the Tor Vajanica, has been supposed the site of the Aphrodisium, or Temple of Venus. The Rio Torto, (the ancient Numicus, on the banks of which was the Lucus Jovis Indigetis,) bounds it on the south.

The great wood between Pratica and Ardea, is now called Castagnola, or the Forest of Chestnuts.

Campus Sacer Horatiorum. (*Vide* Via Appia.)

Campus Solonius.

The Campus Solonius, says Cicero, "est Campus agri Lanuvini;" and Livy, "Antiates in agrum Ostiensem, Ardeatem, Solonium, incursiones fecerunt." (Lib. viii.)

From a passage in the Marius of Plutarch, some have imagined this Campus to be near the Via Ostiensis ; but the citation from Cicero seems too decisive for its position to be doubted. A passage from Festus is, however, equally strong : " Pomonal est in agro Solonio, viâ Ostiensi, ad duodecimum lapidem, diverticulo à miliario octavo." Cluver has endeavoured to reconcile these difficulties, by supposing the Campus Solonius, that country which lies between Castel Savelli and Pratica, in the vicinity of Torre Maggiore, S. Abrocolo, and Cerqueto. The " diverticulum" of Festus at the eighth mile, would run up the valley of Decimo ; and four miles further would conduct us to the Sylva Laurentina, between Decimo and Porcigliano.—Had it been between Pinzarone and Perna, Festus would have said it was near the Via Laurentina.

To reconcile these different authorities, we must suppose it to have been the whole of the flat country between the Alban mountains and the sea.

Canemorto.

A town in a deep valley above Percile, near the sources of one of the branches of the river of

Licenza. The details are not known. Its population is 1,255.

Canens.

A place mentioned by Ovid; it is near Ficana, on the banks of the Tyber.

Cantalupo.

A village on the eastern summit of an insulated hill, at the mouth of the valley of the Licenza or Digentia. The other extremity of the hill is occupied by Bardella, supposed the ancient Mandela.

Cantalupo and Bardella, which may be called one village, contain 692 inhabitants; of which Cantalupo has 559.

Canterano.

A town of 671 inhabitants, not far from Subiaco; and on a high table land, from which is a very steep descent to the valley of the Anio.

On this high and inclined plain, are three towns; Canterano to the south, Rocca di Mezzo in the middle, and Rocca di Canterano, nearly opposite Agosta, to the north. This last is a town of 1,540 inhabitants.

Capena.

The city of Capena was the capital of a district of the same name, bordering upon the country of the Veientes on one side, and upon that of the Falisci on the other. Very little information has been left us by the ancients respecting Capena, by which we may judge of its exact situation. It was the constant ally of Veii: and possibly, as Cato, cited by Servius, observes, (Serv. ad Æn. vii. 697,) the Capenates founded the city of Veii; some, on the other hand, say, that Capena was founded by the Veientes.

At the Monte della Guardia, on the Flaminian Way—or rather in the hollow between this mountain and the Mutatio ad Vicesimum, is an ancient paved road, which was the great means of communication between the two cities. At what time this road was paved, is doubtful. The Roman roads were not paved till after the expulsion of the kings—at least such is the general opinion; but the Etruscans had existed so long before, and their cities were so leagued together, that though such roads were not yet common to the younger Roman state, the Etruscans might have had them. As Veii was colonized

by Rome, and as some Romans resided on the site of Capena, after the town was destroyed, as is proved by existing remains, the road was still required.

By following, then, the cross-road from the Flaminian, after leaving the town of Morlupo on the right, it will be found to descend toward the valley of the Grammiccia, or river of San Martino; and after an interval of four miles, to arrive at the foot of a hill, still retaining the name of Civita, or Civitucola, in memory of the ancient city of the Capenates. The road, or a path from the road, ran up the steep ascent, and its entrance within the walls of the citadel upon the summit, was facilitated by a deep cutting: there was left, nevertheless, a very difficult and defensible access, from a sort of isthmus—by which the fortress was connected with the neighbouring heights, surrounding a deep valley. Near the supposed gate is a marble block, with acanthus leaves—probably a remnant of a Roman villa.

The city was placed on one side of the crater of an extinct volcano, or at least of a hill, which has all the appearance of volcanic origin. This

apparent crater is still called Il Lago, and it is highly probable that its waters were drained into the river of Grammiccia, or San Martino, through a natural opening in the eastern side of the crater.

Placed, like Alba and Gabii, upon the verge of a volcano, Capena assumed the form of a crescent; the citadel was on the highest point westward, and communicated by a steep path with the Via Veientana.—This road may be traced in the valley below, running toward the Grammiccia and the natural opening of the crater on the east; and it was only here, as the remains testify, that carriages could enter the city.

On ascending from this quarter, a fine terrace is observed, which is evidently placed on the top of the ancient walls. The squared blocks with which the place is strewed, show that these were of parallelograms of volcanic stone. They may yet be traced by their foundations round the summit of the hill.

From its situation, Capena must have been an almost impregnable place. It was not taken by siege, but submitted to the Romans by capitulation; after vainly attempting with the Falisci

to succour the city of Veii. "After the fall of Veii," says Livy, "Valerius and Servilius marched to Capena; and, the inhabitants not daring to quit their walls, the Romans destroyed the country, and particularly the fruit-trees,* for which it was celebrated." "Ea clades Capenatem populum subegit; pax petentibus data." (Livy, lib. v. 24.)

On the ascent, the foundations of two towers are still visible. Higher up is a cistern or conserva, possibly of Roman times. A large tower of *opus reticulatum*, seemingly a circular building upon a square basement of large blocks, is probably the remains of a Roman dwelling; or possibly of the tomb of some Roman, who had erected his villa on the site of the extinct Capena:—for certainly some patrician appears to have completed the circuit of his park with walls of *opus reticulatum*, wherever the ancient ramparts of Capena had disappeared, or wherever the precipices were not thought a sufficient barrier.

Capena has something in it altogether pecu-

* The country is still covered with pear-trees, now wild, for which it was once so celebrated.

liar: the situation, though commanding, seems singularly secluded, the country is once more wholly in a state of nature; nothing of animated life, except here and there flocks of goats or sheep, feeding on some green eminence or in the valleys below, which are spotted with such innumerable patches of underwood, that, were it not for the browsing of these animals, it would soon become a forest. The desolation is complete: Silvanus, instead of Ceres, is in full possession of the soil.

The nearest inhabited place is Leprignano, about three miles distant. Rignano and St. Oreste are each about seven miles, and higher up the stream of Grammiccia, or San Martino. There being now no inhabitants, these names are obtained with difficulty, and, as well as those of Il Lago, Il Quarto, and Civitucola, are of very doubtful authority.—Near Capena was a grove of Feronia; and it may be conjectured that the stream was once called Capenas. Silius says—

> "Dives ubi ante omneis colitur Feronia luco,
> Et sacer humectat fluvialia rura Capenas."

On the opposite side of the river, or left bank,

(Capena being on the right,) a Tumulus is visible; and there are others upon the eminences in the vicinity,—as is common in the neighbourhood of most Etruscan cities.

In a right line, Capena is not, perhaps, more than three miles distant from Fiano; but the path to this place is tortuous, and in some parts not easily traced, so that it was almost useless in assisting in the discovery of the site of the city. Following the bank of the river, from Scorano, might secure the object; and at Leprignano, which is much nearer the site of Capena, persons might be found, who were in some degree acquainted with the country.

Capitulum.

This place belonged to the Æqui, and was probably a mountain fortress dependent upon the city of Anagnia, which had six or seven under its dominion. It has been thought that Il Piglio, a village in the mountains behind Paliano, is its modern representative. Il Piglio is said to contain about 1,000 inhabitants.

Capo Cotto. (*Vide* Tor Paterno.)

Capranica.

A village perched on a sort of table land, upon the mountain of Guadagnolo; it is a wretched place, but contains, nevertheless, 940 inhabitants. The climate is bleak, and the country bare. It appears to the greatest advantage from the road between Genazzano and San Vito, which overlooks the precipice by which the mountain descends on that side. Prince Barberini has the title of Signore di Capranica.

Capranica.

A village near Ronciglione, the details of which have not been examined for this work.

Capraruola.

A magnificent palace of the Farnese family, from whom it came to the kings of Naples. It is a distinguished object from Falerii, but is beyond the limits of the Map. The form is pentagonal; and a portion of the lower story, with the whole of the subterraneous part

of the palace, is excavated in the tufo rock. Within is a circular court; round this are magnificent apartments, the ceilings of which have been finely painted, though now damaged by neglect. The vaults in the rock below the court, which rests on a pillar in the centre, are worth visiting; as indeed is the whole palace with its garden, park, and extensive forest. The architecture of Capraruola is pretty, particularly within the court; and there is a very fine view over the Campagna toward Mount Soracte.

There is a short way on horseback from Ronciglione, and a carriage can turn off the great road to Viterbo, at the chapel of S. Rocca—whence the village is about a mile and a half distant.

Capreæ Palus.

The place where, during a tempest, Romulus is said to have disappeared, whilst reviewing his army.—There is no conjecture as to its situation.

Carlotta. (*Vide* Ceri.)

Carroceto.

A farm-house three miles from the Osteria di Civita, on the road to Nettuno, whence it is distant eleven miles. The whole of the distance from Carroceto to Nettuno is traversed by a deep sandy road running through a magnificent forest.

Carroceto is about six miles from Ardea, and were it upon a hill might be supposed to indicate the site of Corioli.—There is a fosso of the same name, which, nearer the sea, is called Moletta.

Carseoli.

Carseoli was not surveyed in detail for this work; its situation therefore is not given as certain. Ptolemy calls it a city of the Æquicoli, and gives 37° 20′ as its longitude; its latitude he fixes at 42° 20′. Pliny calls it Carseoli, but Ptolemy Calsioli.—There are some remains of the city on the spot.

Casalotta.

A house remarkably situated on the lower side of the lip of the crater of the Lacus Ari-

cinus, and opposite Pagliarozza. A stream flows from between these two places, in the direction of Fonte di Papa, on the road to Nettuno.

Casape.

A village containing 532 inhabitants, who live in small cottages, near a baronial house of small importance.

Casape is at the foot of Mt. Guadagnolo, and in the same line with Poli and San Gregorio; from each of these places it is of difficult access, even on horseback; a carriage cannot approach it. It has nothing to recommend it, being like the Ascra of Hesiod, hot in the summer, and cold in the winter, and never agreeable.

Casci. (*Vide* History.)

Castagnola. (*Vide* Campo Jemini.)

Castel Arcione.

Castel Arcione is a large, ill-built, and ill-situated fortress of the middle ages, placed upon an eminence bounding the Roman side of the

plain of the Aquæ Albulæ, on the road to Tivoli. It is scarcely visible from the Osteria of Martellone, on the nearest part of the road; but is best observed from the pool, called Lago di Tartaro. This place seems to have been erected for the purpose of plundering passengers on the Via Tiburtina; and continued to exist, till the people of Tivoli, tired of these exactions, attacked and destroyed it.

The name of Arcione was perhaps derived from a family of that name, though this is by no means certain. In the year 1527, a person named Faustina Rentij Pauli Arcione is mentioned in a Latin list, as having fled for protection, during the sacking of Rome, to the house of the Cardinal Andrea di Valle.—The history of places, which existed only during periods of disturbance and anarchy, is not easily obtained.

Castel Chiodato.

Castel Chiodato is a small village, near the road running from Monte Libretti and Moricone to Sant' Angelo in Cappoccio. The situation is pretty. It contains 160 inhabitants.

Castel Sant' Elia.

This is a place in the vicinity of Nepi, situated in one of those frequent glens which the streams have excavated in the soft volcanic stone of the country. Though it is not known that any ancient town existed here, yet the glen may be worthy of further investigation; for the Etruscans chose such situations for their sepulchres.

The Ager Stellatinus seems to have occupied the triangle between Scrofano, Monte Rosi, and Civita Castellana; but little is known of the details of that country.

Castel Fusano.

This is a modern castellated mansion belonging to the Chigi family. It is situated in a noble forest of pines, a little to the south of Ostia.

Being at a very short distance from the shore, the house was fortified, in order to enable it to withstand the attacks of the corsairs of the coast of Barbary. The building is a rectangular mass of five windows by three, and is three stories high; at the angles are square turrets which rise to the second story, so that the best apart-

ment is above. In the centre is a tower rising two stories above the building, with turrets at the angles; from the summit of which is an extensive view over the coast and the sea; and in the foreground, the tops of the pines (which are nearly as high as the tower) present the singular appearance of a verdant country upheld by gigantic timbers. A drawbridge, by which the upper apartment is entered, is necessary for the safety of the family at night; so that, notwithstanding the beauty of the spot in the spring, the absence of personal security, together with the depopulated state of the country, deprives this place of half its charms.

The villa of Pliny, between Castel Fusano and Torre Paterno, or Laurentum, had the same advantages of situation in point of beauty; whilst the power of Rome prevented the existence of piracy.

Castel Gandolfo.

Castel Gandolfo is situated on a remarkable volcanic peak, between the Lake of Albano and the Appian Way, and contains six hundred and ninety-seven inhabitants—without reckoning the

influx of strangers which takes place every summer, on account of the reputed salubrity of the air. Being the favourite summer residence of the Pope, it of course contains many villas of the Roman nobility ; all of which enjoy the most extensive prospects over the plain and the sea, and are refreshed by the breezes, which, during the day, blow from the ocean, and at night from the Apennines.

The villa Barberini, on one side commands a fine view of the Alban Lake and of the woods of Mont Albano, and on the other of the sea ; it is situated on the site of that of Pompey the Great, and with its park, and grove of pines, is infinitely more beautiful than that of the sovereign. The latter being, however, situated on the very summit of the range, enjoys the most delightful prospects.

The Papal palace is almost devoid of ornament, but has several large chambers, overlooking the lake, and well disposed for the hot months. It has been surrounded by a slight fortification, which is now almost concealed by additional buildings.—Adjoining the palace is a church, the view from which being on every

side uninterrupted, angles were taken from it, in the construction of the Map.

Castel Gandolfo is one thousand three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the sea, and four hundred and thirty-one above the Lake of Albano. Mont Albano is one thousand six hundred and fifteen feet above Castel Gandolfo. The town of Albano seems to be on nearly the same level as the surface of the lake, which is nine hundred and nineteen feet above the sea.

A beautifully shaded road, called the gallery, leads from Castel Gandolfo to Albano, and another to the Cappuccine convent, by the villa Barberini. Two other roads communicate with the Via Appia; one of them joining it by the shortest cut, and the other (made by the late Duke of Torlonia) runs down the hill toward Frattocchie. Another leads to Marino; the descent to which place, from the open country on the verge of the crater, with the lake on one side and the Campagna on the other, presents one of the most delightful specimens of forest scenery. This road passes by the fountain,*

* The fountain is below Marino, and has been commonly, but incorrectly, supposed the source of the Aqua Ferentina. (*See* that article.)

where Claude and Poussin are said to have studied.

Castel Giubileo. (*Vide* Fidenæ.)

Castel di Guido.

Castel di Guido, or del Guido, a castellated house, which in the middle ages belonged probably to a person of that name. At present it is only a farm-house, with a little Osteria and chapel. It stands on the Via Aurelia, or road to Civita Vecchia, on an eminence a little beyond Bottaccio and the ancient Laurium, and is between the eleventh and twelfth modern milestones.

From the Osteria is a steep descent to the valley of the Arrone, (the ancient Aro,) where the river is crossed by a bridge. On the ascent upon the opposite side, the ancient pavement of the road was perfect in the year 1825.

Castel di Leva.

This place is perhaps best known as the site of a church or chapel within its precincts, dedicated to the Madonna del Divino Amore. It is situated at the distance of eight or nine miles

from Rome, upon the road called Strada di Conca; which perhaps was anciently one of the roads to Ardea.

At present the buildings here consist of the church and a farm-house, with large outhouses for hay, called in the Roman states *Fenili.* These stand at the top of an insulated knoll overlooking a little valley and brook. The base of the eminence is surrounded by a wall in which were eight or ten towers. This circuit is now much dilapidated.

A religious festivity is held here in the month of May, at which the lower classes of all the neighbouring villages are accustomed to attend. These poor people often pass the previous night in the fields near the church, bringing with them wine and provisions, with which they regale themselves so copiously, that on the day of the feast a scene of indescribable riot and confusion almost invariably ensues.

Castel Madama.

Castel Madama is a town situated on a lofty eminence on the other side of Tivoli. It has a population of 1,784 inhabitants.

Castel Madama, with its church and baronial mansion, seated on a beautiful hill, seems, from a distance, a place of some importance. It may be considered as the sole representative of the places which anciently occupied the valleys of Empulum and Saxula. On the north it overlooks the valley of the Anio and the country about Sacco Muro and Santa Balbina.

Castel Nuovo.

A town of 867 inhabitants, situated about nineteen miles from Rome, half a mile to the left of the Via Flaminia, and nearly four miles from Riano. It may be clearly seen from the road, but has nothing remarkable to distinguish it.

The hill on which the town is built (like most of those selected as a site for towns) is joined to the high land by an isthmus ; but is precipitous to the south. In position and appearance, it greatly resembles Morlupo, distant two miles.

Castel dell' Osa. (*Vide* Collatia.)

Castel Romano.

A place situated in the agreeable valley of Decimo; it lies between Decimo and Pratica, distant from the former about two miles, and nearly five from the latter place. Castel Romano, and Castel Romano Nuovo, stand near each other on one of the sides of the valley, and Granajo is on the other. A little lower down, on the left bank of the stream, is Toretta, which may possibly be the site of Tellene; and a place called Trigoria is on the right. Still lower, on the left bank, in a high situation, is Decimo, a great farm-house and dairy of the Rospigliosi family; and opposite to this is Pinzarone. All the above places are of little note. The Via Laurentina passes by Decimo, having crossed the stream of the valley by a bridge, near an Osteria. From the bridge a rough road leads also to Porcigliano, through the woods. Below the bridge is a ruin called Torre dei Cenci, on the right; and more than four miles lower down, near the Osteria di Mala Fede, the river falls into the Tyber.

Nearly two miles above Castel Romano, is a

place called Monte di Leva ; and between these two places a brook, from the Solfatara of the Via Ardeatina, falls into the valley.

Castel Savelli.

The ruins of Castel Savelli are seated on a hill projecting from the Alban Mount below the town of Albano. A species of isthmus unites this circular knoll to the higher ground, along which is a road to the castle.

This castle was a strong hold of the Savelli family, which, in the earlier times of modern history, was both powerful and turbulent. It has no relics of antiquity, nor any thing picturesque or worthy of remark.—The place is in the spring overgrown with thistles and nettles, and harbours numberless serpents.

Below Castel Savelli was a lake, (now drained,) which was seemingly once a small crater ; it is marked in the Map. The castle was repaired by the possessor in the early part of the eighteenth century ; but was afterwards abandoned on account of the difficulty of procuring a sufficient supply of water.

The Cesarini are the present representatives

of the Savelli, one of the most ancient families of Europe.

Castellaccio.

A place between Cære and Veii, and in the vicinity of Campanile. In the year 1831, Professor Nibby discovered the vestiges of an Etruscan city here, with remains of its ancient walls in quadrangular blocks; and close by, the sepulchres of the inhabitants were also observed. The learned discoverer is inclined to place the Artena of the Veientes on the spot; but that town seems to have been rather in the territory of Cære, being scarcely six miles from that city, and only three from the modern Cervetere. It is also hardly probable that the territories of the Veientes, and the district of the Septem Pagi should have extended so far.

Castellum Fabiorum. (*Vide* Veii.)

Castelluzza.

Castelluzza, or perhaps Castelluccia, or Castelluccio, (for its exact name cannot be ascertained,) is the ruins of a castle or moated build-

ing on the right of the road to Nettuno, under Monte Crescenzio, near the lower end or exit of the Emissary of Albano, at the mola or mill.

Crescenzio was probably an ancient villa; it is now a farm-house on a pretty hill.

Castiglione. (*Vide* Gabii.)

Castromœnium. (*Vide* Marino.)

Castrum Inui. (*Vide* Ardea.)

Cavaliere.

A large farm-house on the right bank of the Anio, opposite Lunghezza, on the left. It is about ten miles from Rome, and nearly two from the Cappannaccie, on the road to Tivoli.

Cavi.

Cavi, or perhaps Cave, is a place situated between Palestrina and Genazzano, and about three miles from the former. There are 1,988 inhabitants.

Cavi seems to be in an improving state: a fine bridge and road have lately been made,

but the steepness of the hill through the main street of the town renders difficult the access to Genazzano, on the other side of Cavi.

Above, on a high table land of the great range of the Guadagnolo mountain, is the village of Rocca di Cavi, between Cavi and Capranica; from the latter place it is two miles distant, and three or four from Cavi.

The rocks on the left of Cavi are magnificent, and on the right of the road to Paliano, (nearly six miles distant,) the country is not without beauty. About a mile from Cavi, and on the right, is the church of SS. Giacomo and Anna, in a fine situation. It is near this, that the road turns off on the left to Genazzano.

CEANO, CIANO, *or* CIGIANO. (*Vide* CÆNINA.)

CECCHINI.

A farm-house situated on a high table land, between the Via Salaria and the Nomentana.—Anciently the site must have been in the territory of Fidenæ.

CELSANO. *Santa Maria di,*

This is a large convent, near the depopulated

town of Gallera, the ancient Careiæ. The country around belonging to the convent, is well cultivated, (forming a strong contrast to the barrenness of the country toward Bracciano,) and is embellished with numerous cypresses.

Ceno, *or* Cerio.

Ceno, or Cerio, was the port of Antium; (now Nettuno;) it contains 1,186 inhabitants: there is at present no shelter even for small boats. (*Vide* Antium.)

The road from Rome is only made as far as the Osteria di Civita: much of the remainder of the way being through sandy forests. The mile-stones are marked on the Map to assist in finding the track. The distance from Rome is thirty-six miles.

Centrone.

This name, (which is modern, and not to be trusted,) is that given to a spot on the road to Grotta Ferrata, where a stream, (said to be a portion of the Aqua Ferentina, diverted from its natural bed,) is seen flowing from an artificial subterraneous channel, into the Marrana or Aqua

Crabra. There must, however, be other waters besides this from Marino to supply so copious a stream.

The watering of the low grounds in and about the city of Rome, was perhaps the motive for this diversion of the Aqua Ferentina. At present it seems of little use.

Cerano.—Cereto.

Cerano and Cereto are two places pleasantly situated on eminences near Pisciano and Siciliano, in the country lying between the high mountain of Guadagnolo and that part of the vale of the Anio which is toward Subiaco.—Cerano is said to have about 1,400 inhabitants, and Cereto about 600.

Cerbara.

A town between Agosta and Subiaco, perched on a singular, and seemingly inaccessible rock, that projects from the range of the Montes Simbrivini, in the country of the Æqui. A settlement would scarcely have been made here originally, except during times of danger and turbulence; yet, notwithstanding the situation, the town continues to be well inhabited.

Ceri.

A small village of 197 inhabitants, between Campanile and Cervetere. It is about three miles from the former; its distance from the latter is about four. The road to Rome passes through Campanile and Tragliata, (which is about three miles from Campanile,) and thence through Buccea. From Tragliata to Rome the road is very tolerable.

Ceri is two miles from Carlotta, in the direction of the sea; and three from the post-house at Monteroni, on the Via Aurelia.

A road leads also from Ceri, by the Pontone degli Elci and Ponte Murata, to the lone house called Crocicchia, on the Via Claudia; but the country having neither beauty nor historic recollections to recommend it, has been hitherto little examined.

The Dukedom of Ceri is in the Odescalchi family.

Cervareto.

Cervareto consists of two small farm-houses to the left of the Via Collatina, between that road and the Ponte Mammolo over the Anio.

The Anio is worth visiting on this side, on account of some singular and extensive quarries, an arch of which, cut in the rock, is visible from the road to Tivoli. A considerable number of people of a rude and savage aspect, and more barbarous in appearance than others in the vicinity of Rome, are employed here in collecting saltpetre. Other quarries may be traced higher up on the banks of the Anio, which have not as yet been examined.

Cesano.

A village, with 324 inhabitants, pleasantly situated about a mile and half from the Osteria del Merluzzo, on the Via Cassia, and among the agreeable and woody eminences which have been formed by the volcano of Baccano. It is near five miles and a half from Anguillara.

Cesarano. (*Vide* Collatia.)

Cesarini. (*Vide* Ficulnea.)

Cicchignola.

Cicchignola was formerly one of those high

towers so frequently found in the Roman Campagna. Having become a favourite villa of Pope Leo XII., it was dignified with the name of castle. A small lake of yellowish water was formed upon the grounds, by damming up the little brook, called Fosso di Fiorano, and in this an artificial island was made; the whole would have been very pretty, had the bank opposite the dwelling been planted.

CICOLANI, *vide* HISTORY.

CIRCUS MAXENTII, *vide* VIA APPIA.

CISTERNA.

Cisterna is a town one post from Velletri, on the road to Naples, consisting of 1,763 inhabitants.

The greater part of it is concealed from the road, by the large but dilapidated baronial mansion of the Cajetani family, who possess the Marquisate of Cisterna. The Cajetani, who are also dukes of Sermoneta, (the ancient Sulmo,) are proprietors of an estate extending from the mountains to the sea, in great part covered with forests of

oak ; which would be invaluable, if the means of exportation existed. The public road passes through nearly nine miles of this estate ; which, nevertheless, produces scarcely £10,000 per annum.

Cisterna is to the right of the ancient Via Appia, from which the present carriage road to Cisterna turns off, and passes through the town ; the two roads are again united, at about a mile from the Torre de' tre Ponti.

Cisterna is supposed to be the ancient Cisterna Neronis : the city of Ulubra was not far distant. Though situated on a spot but little elevated above the most humid part of the Pontine Marshes, it does not appear that the air is by any means of the most dangerous quality.

Civita Castellana. Fescennium.

Civita Castellana has 1,825 inhabitants, and is well situated on a detached eminence ; the great road running through its best street, the town appears to greater advantage, and more stirring and busy than might be expected of so small a place.

It is reputed thirty-eight miles from Rome by

the Cassian, and thirty-two by the Flaminian Way; but though the thirty-second milestone of the latter stands near the town, thirty-five miles seems to be the real distance by either; the stones having, as it is said, been removed by persons interested in proving that one road was shorter than the other. Although on the great road from Rome to the north of Italy, and surrounded by the most fertile country, it is inhabited chiefly by persons of a very low class.

At the isthmus, by which the town is attached to the higher ground, is a castle, consisting of a circular tower, with triangular outworks, but of little strength or size,—though, at this place, in the opinion of military men, the defences of the lower portion of Italy should be formed.

The deep glens by which the position of Civita Castellana is almost altogether insulated, are very prettily bounded by rocks of volcanic materials, clothed with wood,—and, in many parts, furnish beautiful studies to the painter.

The common post-road crosses the ravine to the north, and runs through a less interesting country; but, by quitting the town at its lower extremity, and descending to the bed of the

river, and the picturesque bridge of three arches, the nature of the glens may be observed. The Via Flaminia runs in that direction ;* and at the upper part of the descent may be observed, to the left, certain sepulchral excavations, in a range of rocks surrounding a platform, which probably was the site of the ancient city of Fescennium. (Φασκενιον· Fascenium.) This platform seems to have been only accessible at one angle, which united it with the height of Civita Castellana by a narrow and very defensible isthmus. Travellers seem to have overlooked this position, and the numerous and unequivocal remains of the ancient city that are to be found here; and have been surprised at finding few or no antiquities in the modern town.†

* This road could not, however, have passed through the ancient city of Fescennium.

† The modern inhabitants of Civita Castellana have claimed for themselves the glory of representing the ancient Veii; as is asserted by them in more than one lapidary inscription. Antiquaries of former times gave themselves but little trouble in the examination of ancient authors respecting the validity of this claim, and none in an inspection of the country.

Ruins of the walls of Fescennium may be observed behind the post-house: on the descent, or precipice, is an angle of the wall, about eighteen courses high, each stone being about four feet in length, and two in height; beyond the modern fort, near Ponte del Terreno, is the ancient road to Falerii, cut in the rock; and beyond Ponte del Terreno are many Etruscan tombs. The continuation of this road presents an infinite number of tombs, and other remains of antiquity. About midway between Civita Castellana and Falleri, is the Valle dei tre Cammini, in which are many Etruscan sepulchres, like those of the valley of Castel d'Asso, near Viterbo.

Fescennium, says Solinus, was founded by the Argives; Servius derives its origin from the Athenians; Dionysius (i. 14) gives to this place the same origin as is attributed by him to most of the other places in this country; ascribing it to the Siculi, (the earliest inhabitants of Italy of whom we have any historical notice,) whom, afterwards, the Pelasgi and Aborigines either expelled or conquered. "In my time," he adds, "Falerium and Fescennium, though inha-

bited by Romans, still retain vestiges of the Pelasgi:"—probably alluding to the ceremonies of the Argive Juno, and the Argolic shields and spears. It seems clear, that the people of Fescennium and Falerium were of a different race from those of the neighbouring towns. The name of Halesus, the leader of the Argive colony, is said to have undergone a change in its first letter; F being substituted for H, the Halesi became the Falisci; and this name certainly included the people of both of these cities.

It is not a little singular that several of the descriptions of the ancients would apply better, were we to imagine that Civita Castellana was Falerii, and the modern Falleri, Fescennium. Strabo observes (p. 226) that "Æquum Faliscum was said by some to be on the Via Flaminia, between Ocriculi and Rome." Now, the vicinity of the Flaminian Way, shows that Civita Castellana (Fescennium) is the place he speaks of; for the description cannot apply to Falleri. (Falerii or Æquum Faliscum.) Plutarch (in Camill. ix.) calls Falerii "a city, strong by nature;" which, at least, in half its circuit,

the city at Falleri was not. Zonaras says, "the ancient city, seated on a defensible mountain, was destroyed, and another was built* in the plain, which might be easily attacked." Now, no mountain could have existed any where near Falleri. Plutarch informs us, that "when Camillus attacked Falerii, the inhabitants looked with contempt on the besiegers, amusing themselves in the city as usual, and only placing guards on the walls." Falerii, (Falleri,) though well walled, was in a position so easily attacked from the north, that this was impossible. Virgil mentions only the troops of the Fescennini and the Æqui Falisci, (Æn. vii. 695,) which makes it appear not improbable that Falerii had not been built when Æneas landed. The Martyrology says, that the saints, Gracilian and Felicissima, were canonized on the first of the ides of August, at Falari,—which must have been at Civita Castellana, (Fescennium,) as, according to Baronius, is shown by their tombs in the church of that place.

From all these passages, it seems certain that

* Does he mean that Fescennium was destroyed, and Falerii built?

the Falerii and Falisci were one people,* and that the towns of Falerii and Fescennium were intimately connected,—if it be not even clear, that one of them having been destroyed, the ruined town was transferred to the site of the other.

The Falisci evidently extended over all the country to the confines of the Capenates. They seem to have been called Æqui, as descended from a branch of that people—who, united with the Casci and Pelasgi, seem to have had great influence in early times. Dionysius particularly mentions that though Falerium and Fescennium were in his time inhabited by Romans, they still preserved Greek institutions and arms, and that their temples and sacrifices were Greek. He also says, that in Falerium was a temple of the Argive Juno.

At Civita Castellana are inscriptions, calling it a municipium. Frontinus says, the colony was called Junonia Falisca: and it is not improbable that a temple of the Argive Juno was on the inaccessible hill, at Civita Castellana.

* Ενιοι δ'ου Τυρρηνους φασι τους Φαλεριους, αλλα Φαλισκους, ιδιον εθνος τι· και τους Φαλισκους πολιν ιδιογλωσσον.—Strabo, lib. v. p. 226.

It would be exceedingly interesting to find some temple at Falerii or Fescennium, if only to ascertain in what consisted the peculiarity of these Argive temples. At Falleri, a statue of Juno, of Roman workmanship, has been found : upon excavation, other objects of art might be discovered, which would repay the expense. An examination of the ground would probably throw much light on some of the great desiderata of history.

It is curious that the names of many of the Etruscan cities were taken from vulgar things. Falisca signified a manger for oxen ; Faliscus a hog's pudding. Veja, says Festus, was in the Etruscan, a waggon. Phalera was, however, Greek ; and was a name often applied to high situations.

It appears that the Falisci did not speak a pure Etruscan dialect, thus showing a mixed descent.

In very ancient times, the country seems rather to have formed a part of Umbria, than of Etruria; though at a later period all the country to the west of the Tyber, was called Etruria.

CIVITA LAVINIA, *vide* LANUVIUM.

Civita Vecchia.

The ancient Centum Cellæ. This, with Corneto, would have completed the list of places within the Agro Romano; but they do not fall within the limits of our Map.

Civita Vecchia has 7,111 inhabitants.

Civitella.

Civitella is a village in the mountains, between Palestrina and Subiaco. It is, like all those in the neighbourhood, difficult of access, and what is termed out of the world. It is between Olevano and the Rocca di S. Stefano. There are 427 inhabitants.

It is highly probable, not only from the name, which is often found to signify an ancient town, but from the remains of a terrace wall nearly one hundred feet in length, that Civitella was one of the ancient towns dependent upon Præneste, which were eight in number. This wall of irregular masonry, which might be styled polygonal, may however have been the substruction of a temple, rather than the rampart of the town.

Civitella.

This Civitella is in the vicinity of Licenza, on a high peaked summit, exceedingly difficult of approach. It has not many inhabitants.

The name Civita, and its derivations, seem very frequently to indicate the remains of ancient towns and cities. As Licenza seems to occupy the site, and nearly to retain the name of the ancient Digentia, and the classic authors have left us very little detail with regard to the towns of this neighbourhood, it is not now possible to discover the name of that which may have existed at Civitella.

A place so perched on a lofty summit, surrounded by still higher peaks, exhibiting an amazing variety of mountains, woods, and precipices, could not fail to be picturesque; and the recollection that Horace must have admired the view every time he approached the windows of his Sabine retreat, gives additional interest to what, independently of this, is one of the most beautiful mountain scenes in Italy.

Civitella di San Paolo.

A village near Fiano, with 582 inhabitants.

It is one of those seen from the summit of Mount Soracte.

CIVITONE, *vide* VIA APPIA.

COLLATIA; CONLATIA. Κολατια.

Collatia is generally supposed to be at a place now called Castel dell' Osa, or Castelluccio; with what propriety remains to be examined.

Some have supposed that it was originally founded by the Albans, and Festus says it was so called, "quòd ibi opes aliarum civitatum fuerint conlatæ." Pliny (iii. 9) enumerates it among the "clara oppida" of Latium; but Livy (lib. i. 38) says, that by the victory gained by Tarquinius Priscus over the Sabines, "Collatia et quicquid circa Collatiam agri erat, *Sabinis* ademptum." Servius says (*Æn.* vi. 774) that it was built or restored by Tarquinius Superbus.

In the time of Strabo the city was reduced to a small village, and Cicero speaks of it with contempt,—as he also does of Labicum and Fidenæ; so that it seems as if Rome had already swallowed up the whole population of the Campagna, leaving it in a state of desolation, approximating that in which we now find it.

Collatia must, however, at one period, have been of some consequence, for there was both a Via Collatina and a Porta Collatina.

In the wall of Aurelian, the Porta Collatina was probably one of those smaller gates, (now closed up,) between the Porta Maggiore and the Prætorian camp ; that part of the Via Collatina which lay nearest the city has long been destroyed.

At present, in order to reach Castel dell' Osa, the supposed site of Collatia, the Via Prænestina (from the Porta Maggiore) must be pursued. At two miles from Rome, this road crosses the Acqua Bollicante—which probably, in very early times, was the limit of the Roman territory, where the Arvales sung their annual hymn. (*Vide* Festi.) At three miles and a-half, it passes the villa of the Gordians ; (now called Tor' di Schiavi ;) the ruins of which consist of a circular brick building, and fragments of marble strewed over the cultivated ground. A little beyond this, the road turns to the left, in the direction of Lunghezza. At a place called Bocca Leone an aqueduct is passed, and at two miles from the turn beyond Tor di Schiavi, is the Tor Sapienza.

[Between these two, the Torre di Tre Teste may be observed to the right, on the Via Gabina; and near it, on the left, is a farm called La Rustica, where Professor Nibby found vestiges of an ancient villa.] After the sixth milestone, on the main road, another (now neglected) may be observed to the right. By following this for rather more than three miles, a descent is found to the little valley and river of Osa; and on the opposite bank of the streams are the ruins of the Castel dell' Osa. (*Vide* Ouascium, under the article Gabii.)

The site is pretty when seen from the river below, and the bank is sufficiently steep for defence. The stream is also such as would naturally have been selected by the ancients, and has enough water for the supply of the city. It was not included within the walls, this being a precaution seldom taken by ancient communities, (*vide* Alba Longa, p. 34,) so that the appearance of an enemy before the walls necessarily cut off the inhabitants from a supply of water.

Under the arches of the Castel dell' Osa may be perceived, on close examination, the remains

of an ancient wall. As far as it can be observed, it is in regular blocks, and ran along the brow of the hill which overlooks the valley and river; on the other side there seems to have been no natural defence whatever, and it is difficult to conceive how a place so ill situated could have existed in perilous times; so that perhaps the story of its foundation, or restoration by Tarquin, after Gabii had fallen under the power of Rome, is not improbable.

As, however, there is little to testify the positive existence of an ancient city in this spot, except the vestiges of a regular wall, (which may have been that of a Roman villa of imperial times,) the neighbouring country might perhaps be successfully examined in search of another site for Collatia.

Now this ruin of the Castel dell' Osa, it may be observed, is only two miles from the site of the city of Gabii, which was at the time of the existence of Collatia a large and populous city: and though this is not conclusive against the position of another establishment so near, it may incline the antiquary to expect the site of Collatia to have been at a greater distance; in the

second place, the spot inclosed was incapable of being defended, except upon the side which overlooked the river—at least present appearances lead us to conclude this to have been the case; and, thirdly, the Via Collatina, if such it be, seems to have been most singularly needless, as a communication between Rome and Castel dell' Osa; for a slight turning from the Via Gabina would have led to it, by a route less circuitous, as may be seen from the Map. What is called the Via Collatina is perhaps nothing more than a remnant of the road, which must have anciently existed between Fidenæ and Gabii.

In addition to these remarks, it may be observed, that from the point where the road to Castel dell' Osa quits the direct line of the carriage road, an ancient Via (the pavement of which is very visible) runs by Salone to Lunghezza; and as the motive for which this was constructed, was evidently the connecting of Rome with the site of Lunghezza, it is probable that Lunghezza was a place of some importance. Such also must Collatia have been: for according to Festus, in the passage already

quoted, the products of the neighbouring places were stored there. Moreover, from Lunghezza, its site being on the Anio, grain and other commodities could with ease be transported to Rome. On this ancient road are two Tumuli of considerable dimensions, near Salone ; and after passing the brook, which in the Via Gabina runs under the Pons ad Nonum, a hill has been cut through for carriages. Another Tumulus is seen on the right, nearer Lunghezza.

Lunghezza is little more than two miles below the Castel dell' Osa, and on the same river, at its junction with the Anio. It consists at present only of a large and castellated baronial mansion, which at one time belonged to the Strozzi family. It occupies a strong position upon a rock overlooking the river, which here flows in a deep bed between the rocks. The glen sometimes opens so as to leave room for a narrow border of green meadows, and the river is here and there fringed with willows and other trees.

A portion of the buildings at Lunghezza consist of extensive magazines, used formerly for the reception of the produce of the rich soil of

the vicinity: but as the modern Romans no longer navigate the Anio, this is now transported to Rome in carts, and Prince Borghese has in consequence been obliged to repair the ancient road.

The ancient road may be traced from Tor Sapienza to Lunghezza, by frequent remains of its pavement.

Pliny positively affirms that Collatia was in the Via Tiburtina; but this road to Tibur must have certainly passed by Lunghezza and Lunghezzina, on the left bank of the Anio.

The rock of Lunghezza seems well adapted for the position of a citadel, and its natural strength has been improved by art. The rocks have been cut, and caverns, apparently sepulchral, have been formed, and an access made to the river; but positive indications of ancient fortifications have not yet been observed.

About two miles higher up the Anio is Lunghezzina, a house of a similar description. Still higher is another called Cesarano; above this is a tower called La Foce, and then the villa of Adrian. On the opposite, or right bank of the river, is a great farm-house called Cavaliere,

which overlooks Lunghezza. In the valley of the Osa, toward the Castel dell' Osa, are some other sepulchral caverns, in addition to those already noticed in the rock of Lunghezza; and on the right, at about half the distance, is a tomb which may be entered.

The above remarks serve to show, that if Collatia had been at the Castel dell' Osa, there would have been no necessity for a Via Collatina; that the direction of the Via Collatina was toward Lunghezza, and not toward Castel dell' Osa; and that the road which abruptly turns from it in that direction, was rather a part of the road from Fidenæ to Gabii than from Rome to Collatia: in addition to this, it has been shown that Lunghezza would have been a more defensible situation than the Castel dell' Osa, and more adapted to the purposes, for which we are informed Collatia was built by Tarquin.

All that is urged in proof of the position commonly assigned to Collatia, is the small piece of ancient wall at Castel dell' Osa; and this will probably still continue to influence the opinions of many, with respect to the site of the place.

Colli Farinelli.

This is the name given by the peasants to the low hills to the right of an ancient road, leading by the Ponte dell' Aquoria and Colonnicelle, from Tivoli to Monticelli. Two of these hills, reaching to the road, have certain lines of banks, which in some places assume almost the appearance of walls, and the road seems to enter the enclosure by a gate, and to go out of it by another: within the enclosure is an ascent on the right; and in several places terrace walls may be observed.

If this were not a city, (which is doubtful,) it must have been the villa of a Roman patrician, the grounds of which were well fenced. In the upper part of the enclosure is a place, not unlike a small citadel, which may have been the house. The place is worthy of examination. There was no advantage of water here, nor was the situation very defensible.

Behind, and at a greater distance from the road, is a little valley near Vitriano; on the other side of which, upon a terrace wall, are the remains of the foundations of a temple; the

pavement of which, in different-coloured marbles, existed not long ago. Near this is a pedestal with an inscription of Munatius Plancus: the same individual is also mentioned in an inscription in the Vale of Tempe. This in the valley of the Colli Farinelli, speaks of a Temple of Saturn, of which it may be supposed the neighbouring ruins are the remains. It is as follows :

The commentator on the beautiful Ode, (i. 7,) in which Horace states his preference of Tibur

to all other places, says—"Munatium Plancum adloquitur, consularem virum, Tiburtem origine, in cujus gratiam dicit."—This ode renders the pedestal doubly interesting, and a truly classical relic.

Other ruins of villas are found here; and at Ceano are the remains of the walls of Cænina.

Colle Ferro, *vide* Toleria.

Colle Lungo.

Colle Lungo is a name given by the common people to the range of mountains running from near Arsoli and Oricoli to the village of Trevi, which seem to have been known to the ancients as the Montes Simbrivini.

Colle Lungo is also the name of a small hill near Nomentum.

Colle Stefano, *vide* Villa Adriana.

Colonna, *vide* Labicum.

Columen.

"Dum ad Antium hæc geruntur, interim Æqui arcem Tusculanam nocte capiunt: reliquo

exercitu haud procul mœnibus Tusculi considunt, ut distenderent hostium copias. Hæc celeriter Romam, ab Româ in castra Antium perlata, movent Romanos haud secùs quàm si Capitolium captum nunciaretur. Fabius, omissis omnibus, prædam ex castris raptim Antium convehit. Ibi modico præsidio relicto, citatum agmen Tusculum rapit . . . . Aliquot menses Tusculi bellatum . . . . Postquam ventum ad extremum est, inermes nudique omnes *(Æqui)* sub jugum ab Tusculanis missi : hos ignominiosâ fugâ domum se recipientes, Romanus Consul in Algido consecutus, ad unum omnes occidit. Victor ad *Columen,* (id loco nomen est,) exercitu relicto, castra locat." (Livy, lib. iii. 23.)

Now, from the similarity of the names, Columen might be supposed to have been on the hill called Colonna, to the north-east of Tusculum, were it not well known that Labicum existed there.

Some think that Columen and Corne were the same place ; if so, Cornufelle *(vide* Cornufelle) is the spot ; or La Molara would be a likely place for the halt of Fabius.

Conca.

A village between Nettuno and Velletri, the inhabitants of which are barely sufficient for the cultivation of a large farm in the neighbourhood.

Satricum, Pollusca, and Longula, (for the identification of which no documents exist,) were in this district; and of one of them, Conca is perhaps the representative.

This place must have been at some period of more consequence than it is at present; as the Strada di Conca, which runs from Rome by the Castel di Leva, and the Osteria di Civita, would seem to testify. (*Vide* Corioli.)

At Conca are remains of a wall of quadrangular stones; and the elevated ground on which it stands, apparently artificially scarped down, has all the appearance of the site of an ancient town.

The place has the privilege of sanctuary for certain offences, granted by one of the popes, with a view of creating thereby a population for the culture of the unhealthy region of the Campo Morto, which lies between Conca and Lanuvium.

Near the village are considerable iron works.

Cora.

Cora, although its vicinity is not given in detail, was used in the triangulation for the Map, and its place fixed from Civita Lavinia, Velletri, and Cisterna.

Cora, says Cluver, seems to have been one of the cities built by the Aborigines and Pelasgi; but Pliny calls the Corani, Trojans. According to Livy, it was a Volscian city, which its situation seems to warrant. It afterwards, like many others, became a Roman municipium.

Cora is seen for many miles from the Via Appia. It has still magnificent remains of the ancient walls, (which seem of Pelasgian origin,) the remains of a Doric temple, called that of Hercules, and another ruin. These vestiges render Cora one of the most interesting places in Italy.—A new road from Velletri has now made it more accessible.

Corbio, *vide* Rocca Priore.

Corcollo. *(Vide also* Querquetula.)

A farm-house, situated on the Rio Maggiore, four miles below Gallicano, six below Zagarolo,

and about one below Passerano, upon a rock above the junction of the three principal streams of the district. This insulated rock, or table land, is cut off by a deep channel from the high ground behind, and is on all sides so equally precipitous, that most probably its form is in a great degree artificial.

There is an entrance from the west, where a narrow access has been cut through the rocks. It was in all probability the site of an ancient town; and it has been usually supposed that Querquetula* stood here. An ancient road, of which the traces remain, ran from Corcollo to Gabii; and this joined another, which seems to have passed from the bridge of the river Osa to Tivoli, below the villa Fede, or Adriana. A part of the road is now obliterated, and is impassable for carriages.

There was a Porta Querquetulana at Rome which opened toward this country. From Querquetula there seems also to have been a road to Collatia, another to Pedum, and a

* Querquetula seems also to have been written Corcutula, and the people were called Corcutulani. (Κορκουτουλλανοι. Dionys.)

third to Præneste, of which the traces are visible.

Some have imagined the Rio Maggiore, the Veresis of antiquity. — One of its principal streams comes down the valley of Camporaccio, in which is the aqueduct, now called Ponte Lupo, a picturesque ruin.

CORIOLI. Κορίολα· Κορίλλα· Κορίολλα.

Corioli is more difficult to find than almost any city within the boundaries of our Map; which is the more to be lamented, as, under Caius Marcius Coriolanus, it was for a short time at the head of a confederation almost too powerful for Rome.

There are many reasons for placing it in the vicinity of Lanuvium, Lavinium, Aricia, and Ardea.

Livy, (Lib. ii. 39,) speaking of Coriolanus, says, that "after having expelled the Roman colony from Circeii, he passed by bye-roads into the Latin Way,* and took Satricum, Lon-

* With respect to his passing on to the Latin Way, there must, however, be an error, as the towns next mentioned were not upon that road.

gula, Pollustia, and Corioli. He then took Lavinium, Corbio, Vitellia, Trebia, Labicum, and Pedum; and from Pedum marched to the Fossæ Cluiliæ, to attack Rome." *(Vide* Toleria.)

This account seems to indicate that Corioli must have been somewhere between Lanuvium and Ardea, as Marcius proceeded from Circeii to Lavinium, without touching at either of these cities.

According to Dionysius, however, (who, though a Greek, is the best of Roman antiquaries,) "Marcius having taken Circæii, U.C. 266, after the council of the Volsci had met at Ecetra, passed on to the Via Latina, took Tolerium, then Bola, then Labicum, then Pedum and Corbio, and then Corioli. Bovillæ was next taken; and then Lavinium was besieged and circumvallated; Marcius at the same time going to the Fossæ Cluiliæ near Rome."

By this route Marcius must have passed by the mountains of Albano, in his way from Corbio to Corioli; and nothing can be more clear, or more in accord with the topography of the country.

"Marcius, having allowed the Romans thirty

days' truce, returned and took Longula, and then Satricum, sending the spoil to Ecetra for the troops. He then took Setia, and returning took Polusca, Albieta,* and Mugilla, and came again to Corioli, having taken seven cities in the thirty days."

Turnus Herdonius, who was treacherously murdered by Tarquin at the Aquæ Ferentinæ, is said by Dionysius (Lib. iv.) to have been, not as Livy relates, of Aricia, but of Corioli; and in Lib. vi., Corioli is stated to have been a sort of capital of the Volscians.

Longula, Polusca, and Corioli, were so near together, that the Consul Postumius Cominius, U. C. 253, took Longula and Polusca on the same day, and marched to Corioli on the day following. As in their attack upon these places, some time was lost in beating down the gates and in scaling the walls, his march upon Corioli was necessarily somewhat delayed.

The taking of Corioli is thus described by

* Albieta was very possibly some remnant of Appiola, or of Mugilla, on the opposite side of the valley, both near the Ponte delle Streghe.

Dionysius:—" The Coriolani had a strong army, they were well prepared, and the walls could not be forced. In vain the Consul besieged it during the night; he was repulsed with loss. On the following day, however, having got ladders and military engines ready, he prepared for a fresh attack. The Antiates sent assistance to the Coriolani, but their troops were met by half the Roman forces. The people of Corioli, however, expecting their allies, opened all their gates and rushed upon the enemy; and, having at the first onset an advantage in the ground, (which sloped from the city,) they drove the Romans back to their camp; but Caius Marcius, afterwards called Coriolanus, rallying them, they pursued the flying Coriolani, and entered the city with the fugitives. The combat in the streets was furious, and the women assisted, throwing down tiles on the Romans. The Romans were, however, at length victorious. Marcius having plundered the city, hastened to join the other half of the Roman army, which had marched against the Antiates, and proclaiming the reduction of Corioli, which was attested by the smoke of

the burning houses, attacked and routed the enemy." (Dionys. lib. vi. p. 305.)

The near vicinity of Longula and Polusca to Corioli, may be inferred (as has been already remarked,) from these passages of Dionysius: and Antium could have been at no great distance: for a messenger having been dispatched by the Coriolani for assistance from Antium, it was sent on the following day.

It may also be perceived, that Corioli was situated on a hill, but not, like Ardea, or Lavinium, on an abrupt eminence formed by two brooks of the plain; for from such, there would be no declivity gradually sloping to the plain below.

From the speedy arrival of succours from Antium, it would almost seem that Corioli was situated nearer to Antium, and further from Mount Albano than has been generally supposed; but, on the other hand, it must be remembered, that when at a subsequent period (U. C. 310) the cities of Ardea and Aricia disputed with each other their respective rights to the possession of certain territories of Corioli, (which the Romans, upon being made umpires,

usurped for themselves,) that the Antiates advanced no claim to the contested lands, which they would, in all likelihood, have done, had the territory been nearer to Antium than to Ardea and Aricia. (*Vide* Livy, lib. iii. 71.) Corioli, therefore, was probably somewhere between Aricia and Ardea, inclining, perhaps, a little toward Antium.

Of the situations which seem to offer themselves as possessed of the requisite characteristics, none seem at present more eligible than the hill beyond Genzano, called Monte di Due Torri, or that called Monte Giove; both of which are on the right of Via Appia. It is, nevertheless, true, that no such indications of antiquity have yet been found at these places, as would suffice to establish Corioli at either. Monte di Due Torri has, indeed, a ruined castle, in a position which would be well adapted for the citadel; and the town might have been built on the slope toward Monte Giove: and the latter hill is so called, perhaps, from a temple of Jupiter, which the Romans, (who frequently spared the temples,) may have left standing when they destroyed the city.

A third probable site is the hill near the Osteria di Civita, between the roads to Conca and

Nettuno. This is now covered with wood; but ruins may be concealed beneath; and the road to Conca would require further investigation. On that to Nettuno, there is no position where a city upon an eminence could have existed.

Between the Osteria di Civita, and Civita Lavinia, (Lanuvium,) are the remains of an ancient road, which branched from the Via Appia, near Monte due Torri. Now, it is not at all probable that this should originally have conducted only to a vineyard; and to no city is it more likely to have led, than to Corioli. Its pavement, perhaps, may not have existed in the days of the Volsci; yet the utility of the road may have caused it to have been preserved by the Romans, and to have been afterwards paved by them.

Though this road may have been that between Aricia and Corioli, yet, judging from the direction it takes, it could not have reached any city that was seated upon a hill. The ancients, however, use the words high and abrupt, and hill and mountain, with so little precision, that the descent from Corioli may have been, after all, only a few feet.

There are some ruins below Civita Lavinia, on a little rising ground, which, if not too near that place, might be thought to mark the site of Corioli. There are also some tombs, and a long line, or bank, which may have been the course of the walls: but there is nothing sufficiently certain to lead to a decision.

It is not a little singular that Lanuvium is neither named among the cities taken by Coriolanus, nor among those which united under him in the league against Rome.

Coriolanus was buried under a large Tumulus at Antium, which probably still exists.

From the above remarks, Monte Giove would appear the most eligible position yet observed, that could be assigned to Corioli, if there were any ruins to confirm it. Monte Giove may be visited by the road to Antium, which, near Frattocchie, quits that to Albano, and, passing a ruin which may be a tower of the wall of Bovillæ on the left, leaves Palaverde to the right. After another tower on the right, is the ruined and moated Castelluccio; and then on the left, Mt. Crescenzio and a fountain, at mile XIII. Further on, a road runs to Cas-

tel Savelli on the left. Before mile XIV is a church, and another Castelluccio, and on the left a lake, (now drained,) which was once a crater. At mile XVII, beyond La Cecchina, a bridge crosses the stream from the Vallericcia and the Lake of Nemi, in the direction of Ardea; as far as the Nettuno road, it runs in an artificial hollow, in which is an aqueduct. At mile XVIII, is the Osteria of the Fonte di Papa, another of the streams from the Lake of Nemi; [from this, on the right, a road runs to Campo Leone, where Corioli might also be sought for;] and a little beyond the Osteria, is Monte Giove on the left.

At mile XX, the country is an open down. The Osteria di Civita and the division of the roads to Conca and Nettuno, are at mile XXII. At mile XXV, is Carroceto, a farm-house, with a dreary high flat on the right; and on this, at some distance, is a place called Buonriposo, which seems to have been once called Castrum Verposum, or Verposa. This also might be visited in search of Corioli; as might likewise a spot called Carano, on the road to Conca.

Cornacchia. *Torre della,*

A tower, now ruined, in the valley of the river from Torre Vergata, or Marrana. It is higher up the valley than Crescenzia, and stands on a rock, on the right.

Cornacchie. *Torre delle,*

Torre delle Cornacchie, or Torre Cornacchia, (for it is difficult to discover its precise name, some shepherds being the only human beings to be met with on the spot,) is a high tower, on the left of the road from Rome to La Storta, at about the eighth milestone on the Via Cassia.

Cornazzano.

A lofty, precipitous, and well-wooded mountain, between Licenza and Monte Genaro. At its foot stood the Sabine farm of Horace. Two fountains rise under Monte Cornazzano; one of these is now decorated with masonry, and formed into cascades, and is not far from the site of the villa of Horace. The other is in its natural state, and is nearer to Mt. Genaro. The latter is usually supposed to be that of Blandusia, celebrated by the poet.

Cornazzano has been supposed the ancient Lucretilis. It is one of the most beautiful mountains in Italy, being finely shaped, and also covered with forests.

CORNE, *vide* TUSCULUM *and* CORNUFELLE.

CORNETO, *vide* TARQUINII.

CORNICULUM, *vide* ANGELO, ST.

CORNUFELLE.

A curious hexagonal, volcanic lake, now drained by means of canals, situated below the great villa Mondragone, near Frascati. An ancient road from Tusculum to Labicum and Gabii ran by it: below which is an emissario, and a villa Cornufelle, with ancient remains. The place may be about two miles from Monte Porzio. The lake or crater was nearly half a mile in diameter, and, like other craters, is surrounded by a lip or elevation. The existence of this place was first communicated by Professor Nibby, who discovered it.

This gentleman is inclined to believe it the lake Regillus. The lake Regillus was certainly

in the territory of Tusculum, (Liv. lib. ii. 19,) which that below Colonna (commonly called the Regillus) could scarcely have been, whether Colonna be supposed to occupy the site of Labicum, or whether that of Gabii. In the Map, the lake below Colonna, and that of Cornufelle, are both marked Lacus Regillus.

Cornufelle is doubtless the place called Corne by Pliny:—"There is on a suburban eminence of the Tusculan region, a place called Corne, a grove dedicated by Latium to the ancient worship of Diana." The villa at Cornufelle was probably that of Passienus, orator, and twice consul. There seems to have been a grove of clipped beeches, so much admired by Passienus, that he used to embrace it, to sleep under it, and to pour wine upon it. An ilex was near it, thirty-five feet in circumference, which sent forth ten branches, each like a large tree.

Livy says, (lib. iii. 23,) that the Roman consul, having driven the Æqui from Tusculum, slew them at Algidus, and returning thence, encamped at Columen. Cluver takes Columen, which he thinks Colonna, for the same place as Corne; but wherever Columen may have been, Corne was certainly at Cornufelle.

A species of wild cherry-tree, (the Corneil,) was called by the Romans, Cornus; but the beeches of Corne were probably the trees called Carpini.

Correse, *vide* Cures.

Cosimato.

San Cosimato, is a convent, beautifully situated on a high rock above the Anio, at about two miles from Vico Varo: the river runs in a picturesque and narrow glen below, where the Via Valeria once crossed it by a bridge, the ruins of which still remain.

The buildings are not in themselves of much consequence; but the cypresses which adorn them, and the striking situation of the place, and of the village of Saracinesco, on the lofty mountain above, form a beautiful picture from the carriage-road.

On the other side of the Anio, and opposite Vico Varo, (where a bridge crosses the river,) is a large cave, entered by a broad and low arch; and in the rocks below the convent, many others may be observed, not unlike the cells of hermits. They seem to have been partly natural, partly

artificial, and are called by the monks Stufe di Nerone.

Crescenzia.

An old house in the valley of one of the branches of the Acqua Traversa, which crosses the Flaminian Way, not far from Torre del Quinto. The building is picturesque; but being destitute of wood, the country itself has scarcely any recommendation.

Ad Sextum may have been on the road near Crescenzia.

Crescenzio, Mt., *vide* Castelluzza.

Cretone.

A little village of 121 inhabitants, about one mile from Castel Chiodato. It is on the road between Monte Rotondo and Palombara, and is rather more than four miles from the latter place.

Crustumerium; Crustumium. Κρουστουμέριον· Ἡ Κρουστομέρια.

"Crustumerium," says Cassius Hemina, "was originally called Clytemnestrum, from the wife

of a person of the nation of the Siculi, who built it."

This city, during the last century, was generally supposed to have been situated on the eminence of Sette Bagni to the right of the road near Malpasso, where there was then an Osteria;* but a passage of Livy, (lib. iii.,) (supposing Fidenæ to have been at Castel Giubileo,) is sufficient to show that such was not its position:—"Ab Ereto (Romani) per silentium noctis profugi, propiùs urbem inter Fidenas Crustumeriamque, loco edito castra communierant." Now, as there is no height between the hill of Sette Bagni or Malpasso, and Fidenæ at Castel Giubileo, this eminence could not have been the site of Crustumerium.

The hill has, however, in some parts, its rocks cut perpendicularly, like those at Fidenæ; there are also vestiges of brick ruins; there are two projecting points of the hill, and the appearance of what may have been the road to a gate between them; on the point also to the left of this ascent, is a deep, artificial cut, separating

* The Osteria and the Malpasso have now disappeared: a bridge has been built over the brook, and the road made good.

the extremity from the rest of the hill, which seems most probably designed to increase the elevation of the walls of a city; added to this, the site is defensible, without being inconvenient; and the platform above is attached by a sort of isthmus, to the higher country behind.

Another argument in defence of the opinion that Sette Bagni is the site of Crustumerium, may be found in the circumstance that this was the situation fixed upon by the early Roman antiquaries, who may be supposed to have observed ruins which have since perished; but this will be of little weight when it is recollected that they seldom took the trouble to quit the direct road, but pitched at once upon such sites as were easiest of access.

At Marcigliana, there is nothing like the vestiges of a city; neither is there anything at Marcigliana Vecchia, beyond the remains of villas,—which, on a pretty eminence, might be expected; nor still further on the Via Salaria, by the side of the Tyber, is there any spot suited to the site of a city, till about the tenth mile—where a hill nearly insulated, and of a yellowish hue, (called by the people La Doganella,) stretches to Forno Nuovo at mile XI.

It is true, that upon this no vestiges have as yet been found; but at Forno Nuovo is a place called Santa Columba, or Colomba, where a spring, and the insulated hill of a church, (united to the higher country only by a narrow neck of land, and to the hill before mentioned, by another isthmus,) seem to mark out the site of a city with some show of probability. Although there are no remains of antiquity here, with the exception of a small fragment of a column at the church of Santa Columba, yet there is something remarkable in the situation; and the fountain, which seems to rise on the spot, would have rendered it eligible as a site.

On the ancient road, which runs through a Grotto from near Malpasso, and then behind Marcigliana, toward Nomentum, there is no situation where Crustumerium could possibly have stood,—except perhaps at the Torre di San Giovanni;—but this is at too great a distance from the Tyber; (being four miles from it;) for down this river the Crustumerini are represented by Dionysius, as having, upon a certain occasion, sent boats laden with corn for the use of the Romans, which were intercepted by the Fidenates. (Lib. ii. 53.)

Now the territory of the Crustumerians is known to have extended in one direction to at least the thirteenth mile from the city of Rome, where the country of the Veientes on the other side of the Tyber was terminated, by that of the Capenates: but it is probable that the Crustumian territory ran yet higher up the river, opposite to that of the Capenates. (*Vide* Plin. lib. iii. 8, 9.) The retirement of the people to the Mons Sacer, being called the Crustumerine secession, makes it probable that this territory at one time reached in the opposite direction as far as the Ponte Nomentana.* In determining the site of the city, we are confined within narrower limits, by the known situations of Fidenæ, Ficulnea, and Nomentum.

We are inclined to fix upon Monte Rotondo as its site, although it may perhaps be objected to, as being only two miles from Nomentum. It is probable, however, that in the direction of the Tyber, there was no nearer city than Cures.

Monte Rotondo is sufficiently in the vicinity of the river, being at the most only two miles

* The land in the vicinity of the Ponte Nomentana had possibly been forfeited by the rebellious Fidenates, not long before this secession.

from it, and the site is as fine and commanding as could have been desired. An ancient writer (Servius) says that Crustumerium derived its name from the appearance of a crust or circular knoll, ("*à crustulâ panis,*") and this agrees well with Monte Rotondo :* upon the hill some few vestiges of antiquity are also observable, though no ancient walls have as yet been discovered.

"Crustumerium," says Dionysius, "was an Alban colony, sent out many years before the building of Rome. Though better prepared than the Cæninenses, its troops were beaten by Romulus, and the city was taken. The inhabitants were in part removed to Rome, and a Roman colony was introduced;" (Lib. ii. 53;) and, according to Livy, the fertility of the soil attracted many new settlers.

The country, anciently celebrated for its pears, is even at the present day, all around Monte Rotondo, so overrun with low wild pear trees, that in the summer the prodigious quantity of that fruit in the unenclosed plain, and on

* The very name of Monte Rotondo has a sort of connexion with that which the ancient etymologist gives as the signification of Crustumerium.

the lower elevations, is quite astonishing. The pears are very small, but of good flavour. These trees are most frequent in the direction of Moricone. It is impossible not to recognize in them the ancient pears of Crustumerium. "Crustumina pyra," says Servius, "sunt ex parte rubentia, ab oppido Crustumio nominata;" and whoever visits the country in the month of July, will not only be struck with the number and fertility of the trees, but also with the peculiarity of the redness of one side of the fruit.

The town of Monte Rotondo is enclosed by a modern wall with towers, the erection of which has probably consumed whatever might have remained of the ancient fortifications. It has 2,445 inhabitants, and was formerly a duchy of the Barberini family. It has lately been sold to the Prince of Piombino.

The lofty tower of the ducal mansion is seen from every part of the Campagna, and even from Rome; and, from the Belvedere on its summit, magnificent and extensive prospects open on every side. It was consequently of great service in extending triangles over the whole country for the position of points in the Map, and was one of the first places visited.

Monte Rotondo has more of the air of a town than is usual in this country ; but the people and the streets are not of the cleanest description. A convent to the east has a respectable appearance. Beyond Fonte di Papa, a steep hill, with a good road, ascends to the town ; and there is another road leading to La Mentana, (Nomentum,) only two miles distant. It is strange that the ancient Itineraries do not give the road to Crustumerium, as it was situated between two roads of importance, (the Via Salaria, near the Tyber, and the Via Nomentana,) and stood at no great distance from either.

The city was reputed very ancient : " Antemnaque *prisco Crustumio* prior." (Silius, lib. viii.) It seems to have been generally a faithful ally of the Romans. The Sabines besieged the city U. C. 260 ; and U. C. 297, devastated the Crustumerian country as far as Fidenæ.

Cures. Κυρις.

An ancient city of the Sabines, and the capital of the country. The first historical notice given of this place is, that Romulus having taken Antemnæ, Cænina, and Crustumerium,

approached so near the Sabine borders, that the nation was alarmed by his progress, and united in a league against him, under Titus Tatius, who was the king or chief of Cures.

It must have been a place of high antiquity when compared with Rome, as Dionysius, speaking of this period, calls it the greatest city of the Sabines.

A virgin of the Aborigines, is said by Dionysius, (lib. ii.,) to have had, by Quirinus, or Mars, a son called Modius Fabidius, (or Medius Fidius,) who, collecting a number of followers, emigrated and built the city of Cures, or Quiris. [Quiris is a Sabine word, said to mean a spear, one of the attributes of the god Quirinus.] Zenodotus of Trœzene says, "that Umbrians, from Reate, expelled by the Pelasgi, came here, changing their name to Sabines;" and Dionysius, that "the Sabines sent colonies from Reate, and among many towns which they built, but without walls, was Cures." Some give to Cures a Spartan origin. The gods of the country were Sol and Luna, Saturn and Rhea, Vesta, Vulcan, Diana, and Mars; besides others, whose names Dionysius was unable to express in Greek characters.

Plutarch says, that "in the compact between Romulus and Tatius, it was stipulated that the whole city should be called Rome, but the united people, Quirites." Romulus himself was styled Quirinus, from carrying a spear, (Curis, or Quiris.) Securis was originally, says Servius, semicuris, a half-spear.

Cures, though once the capital of the country, was in after times considered of little importance; probably it was never walled, which Strabo seems to think few or none of the places in this country were when first built. He says that Cures was in his time "only a small village, though once a noble city, whence Tatius and Numa came to reign in Rome;"

("——— Curibus parvis et paupere terrâ,
Missus in imperium magnum."—Æn. vi. 811.)

and Ovid's "Te Tatius, parvique Cures, Cæninaque sensit," is, perhaps, sufficient to prove the little consequence of the place in his time.

Cluver places Cures near a spot now called Torri, where he says are great ruins of walls and towers, and pedestals of imperial statues. Whatever may have been at Torri, walls and towers

cannot have been vestiges of the Cures of Tatius, which was unwalled.

At the Osteria del Passo di Correse, the modern Via Salaria, or Strada di Sabina, crosses a river, by some called Rio Linguessa, falling into the Tyber below. Just beyond the bridge a road may be perceived turning off to the right; which at the distance of about a mile from the bridge recrosses the river, and ascends in the direction of Nerola. This road is called the Strada di Rieti, or Strada Provinciale. At the distance of about three miles it reaches a ruined church on the right, (San Pietro.) It is supposed that this church was formerly the metropolitan cathedral of the district, and the bishopric has been removed on account of the poverty of the place. Chaupy relates that the stones at the angles of this edifice being sculptured with Phalli, show it to have been an ancient temple, but no such blocks are now to be found; and from his confused account it is not easy to ascertain his meaning. It is possible he may refer to a church of St. Antimo, (St. Anthemius,) which he says is near Monte Maggiore.

Hence the road to Rieti ascends three miles to

an Osteria, where the old Via Nomentana falls in; it then crosses the Rio Linguessa for the third time, at a bridge called the Ponte Mercato, in a beautiful valley, to the right of which, upon a hill, is Nerola. About a mile further, and on the left, is the Osteria di Nerola, a wretched inn; this Osteria is supposed to be about half way between Rome and Rieti, though it is, in fact, about thirty miles from the capital, and only twenty from Rieti.

On the right bank of the Rio Linguessa is the hill called Mt. Carpignano, and on a summit is a place planted with almond-trees, where, as the peasants say, there is an annual Festa. Below Ponte Mercato, on this river, is a place called Casal Fornetti, and the mill, Molino di Linguessa. Still lower is a place called Campo Maggiore, and the church of Santa Croce, on the right bank of the river, and more distant are many small tenements, S. Cesario, Fonte Maggiore, Colle Amorelle, La Palombara, Monte Cavallo, Cagnani, Colle Tarsia, Colle Caneto, and Muro Torto; at which last there are some antiquities.

About a mile beyond the church of San

Pietro, but upon the river, and on the same side as the church, is the little village of Correse, the representative in name, and nearly in situation, of the once renowned Cures of the Sabines. The peasantry belonging to the baronial house of Prince Sciarra, seem to constitute the whole population of the place. In the woods on the opposite side of the river is a church, called San Biaggio; and a road to Fara runs to the right.

The first ruins which may be fairly attributed to the Sabines of Cures are on the top of a hill overlooking the river, and scarcely half a mile to the north of Correse. They consist of a square enclosure walled with great blocks of stone. There is some appearance of a gate on the south, and of another on the north. The place may possibly be called Coldimese, (but it is difficult to procure satisfactory information on this point,) and the district Quarto dei Pozzaroli, perhaps from certain wells or cisterns, but this is not certain.

On the next and greater summit, more north, are many other vestiges; probably remains of the chief of these hamlets or Vici,

which in the aggregate constituted the city of Cures.

Another height intervenes between this last, and the hill on which stands the church of the Madonna dell' Arci, near which are the remains of a very strong wall, constructed with stones and mortar, and of the kind styled rubble work. Of what age this may be, it is difficult to say; but there is no reason to suppose it a remnant of the Sabine Cures; the spot may have been named Arci, from having been a castle or citadel of the lower ages.

The banks of the river are formed by steep descents from these heights. The place is pretty and well wooded, and altogether such as might be expected, as the situation of the Sabine capital. "Curibus parvis et paupere terra."

There is great reason to believe the assertion of Dionysius, that Cures was not surrounded by walls; as it seems to have consisted of a collection of separate villages; Arci, however, might have been a citadel, and the enclosure at Coldimese another. Dionysius says, indeed, that Cures had once been a great and opulent city, and the capital of the Sabines, but this it might

have been without the whole of the houses being contained within one wall.

It is possible that by further investigation among the trees and the thick bushes, by which the place is now overgrown, more vestiges might be discovered.

From the church of the Madonna dell' Arci, a pretty succession of meadows border the river on the left bank for the space of two miles, till it reaches the bridge by which the Strada di Rieti crosses it at about a mile from the Osteria and Passo di Correse. The best approach to the ruins is by the path through these fields. At the bridge another stream, Fosso della Grottuccia, falls in, and below this another from Moricone and Monte Libretti.

Galletti says, that "one mile and a half from the river of Correse, four miles from Fara and four from Correse, and between the rivers Tyber, Farfa, and Correse, is a place called Torri, once an ancient city called Gabis. The ruins consist of a square enclosure of one hundred and twenty paces. The gate was on the south-east. There are many vaults below it. It is close to the old road." His authority for

the city was "Turris que vocatur Gabis," from a MS. at Farfa, of the eleventh century. These ruins are not of a description to be mistaken for those of Cures, nor does there seem to be any other place in the vicinity which could be taken for the Sabine capital.

During the middle ages Cures belonged to the great and rich monastery of Farfa. The "Castellum de Arci," the ruins of which are still remaining, is mentioned with its tenements, ("cum casalibus,") in the books of that abbey A.D. 1047: A.D. 1129, Cures or Correse is mentioned thus:—"In Currisio, casalem, Tacconis. In Castro Arcis, casalem Johannis de Nazario;" and again: "Molendinas totius alvei Farfæ et Currisii." In this last passage the Correse referred to is the river. The church of the Madonna dell' Arci was probably founded by the monks of Farfa.

CUTILIA, *vide* HISTORY.

Decimo.

A large white house in an elevated situation overlooking the valley and stream, now generally known by the same name, and, as might be expected, ten miles from Rome. It stands upon the Via Laurentina, and is seven miles on the Roman side of Laurentum ; (Torre Paterno ;) its distance from the Tyber, by the valley of Decimo, is rather more than five.

Ascending this valley in the opposite direction, in the first mile, Toretta is passed, situated upon an insulated hill in the hollow by the brook, and Trigoria is seen on the opposite eminence. Toretta has the appearance of a situation not ill-adapted to the citadel of an ancient town, and it seems probable that Tellenæ was somewhere in this valley—which is too fertile and inviting to have been overlooked by the ancients. In the second mile we reach Castel Romano Nuovo, and Castel Romano Vecchio ; and Granajo, a large building, probably a granary, is seen on the opposite bank. Before the fourth mile is Monte di Leva, a castellated mansion. After passing the end of the valley Santa Petronella, the supposed representative of the

Temple of Anna Perenna is found, at about five miles from Decimo; and at six and a half, the high tower of Pratica marks the site of the ancient Lavinium. This road, from Decimo to Pratica, lies through a forest, and is not at all seasons practicable for carriages.

Decimo is the property of Prince Doria; it is the largest dairy farm in the country, and Rome is supplied with a considerable quantity of butter from this estate. The land is chiefly pasture.

Digentia.

There can be little doubt that the modern village of Licenza is the representative of the ancient Digentia, though this is better known as a river than as a village.

> "Me quoties reficit gelidus Digentia rivus,
> Quem Mandela bibit rugosus frigore pagus."
>
> Horat. epist. i. xviii. 100, 101.

There are now 673 inhabitants.

The Roman antiquaries of the last century imagined the Digentia to be one of the streams which fall into the Tyber near Fara; Licenza, Bardella, and Rustica, all in the vicinity, are however such fair representatives of Digentia,

Mandela, and Ustica, by the most common process of corruption, that the opinion of these antiquaries is most unaccountable.

Above the villa of Horace, or perhaps about half-way between that and Rocca Giovane, are two places, or rather tenements, called Sainesi di Sotto and di Sopra. Near the last, on the mountain road from Rocca Giovane to Licenza, is a church of the Madonna, and still higher up, toward Monte Rotondo, is a spot named Li Orasini, which, considering its proximity to the villa of the poet, cannot fail to remind us of Horace. The Vetta del Monte Campanile is near the spot. The stream below Licenza in the valley, by Piede al Colle, is called Fosso delle Chiuse, and one of the branches of this stream, Fosso del Rutilio, which sounds like an ancient name. The stream issues from the mountain of Spogna, which is on the confines of Mt. Marcone. The entire mountain range of the neighbourhood constitutes in all probability the ancient Mons Lucretilis, for it seems difficult to show that Mt. Genaro and Ceraunius correspond. Above Civitella and Licenza is Mt. Pellecchio, or Mt. Pennecchio.

This secluded and beautiful country has been hitherto little examined; it is possible that in its remote valleys, and on its hills, might yet be found other names of classic origin. Above Civitella are rugged and unfrequented mountain paths, leading to Monte Flavio and Moricone. The peasants say, that the distance over the mountains from Civitella to Moricone is seven miles, and may be traversed on foot in two hours and a half.

Civitella is reckoned six miles from Palombara; the path lies between Mt. Genaro on the left, and Mt. Pennecchio on the right. To Scandriglia there is a better road: the distance, according to the peasants, is four miles, but that must be incorrect. From Civitella to Monte Flavio the distance is six miles. Two miles above Civitella is a fountain upon the mountain of San Quirico.

For those who are fond of mountain rambles, no country offers such temptations as the secluded and beautiful neighbourhood of Digentia.

"Illic vivere mallem
Oblitus stultorum obliviscendus et illis."

EDULIA, *vide* MEDULLIA.

EMPULUM.

Empulum is a place of which little is known, having been a tributary town of Tibur, previous to its conquest by the Romans, U. C. 400. The Tiburtines, being fully occupied by the Consul Valerius, who had marched against them, had neglected to secure the towns in the rear, which were accessible by another road, behind the Montes Prænestini, now the heights of Guadagnolo; and Empulum was in consequence taken by the Romans. Tibur was then subdued; in the following year, Sassula, the nearest city to Empulum, was taken, by the consuls, M. Fabius Ambustus, and T. Quintius; and probably all the towns of the Tiburtines would have been reduced, had not a general peace been concluded.

It is difficult to determine from what nation the inhabitants of Empulum were derived: Tibur itself was properly not a Sabine, but a Latin city; and all on the south, or left bank of the Anio, must have been beyond the limits of

Sabina. Ampiglione, from a similarity of name, seems to mark the site, if we can trust the accuracy of the modern names given to deserted places. It is about five miles from Tivoli, the road quitting that town in the southernmost of its three angles, and proceeding up the valley of the Anio, till about the second mile, when leaving the Villa Lolli on the right, and turning into the valley of the aqueducts, a small river, (which soon after falls into the Anio, and is, perhaps, that of Sassula,) is crossed by a bridge of mixed construction. The bridge, with the accompanying ruins of the ancient aqueducts, is highly picturesque. A road to Castel Madama turns off on the left; and before arriving at Ampiglione, a second. Just before Ampiglione is an Osteria, and there is another beyond, and a third road to Castel Madama, by which its distance from Ampiglione is about two miles.

The names Empulum and Ampiglione are probably derived from the Greek Αμπελος, or Αμπελιον, (*vine*,)—for the more the subject is examined, the greater appears the probability of the ancient connexion of Italy with Greece and the Pelasgi.

Empulum, if at Armiglione, though upon a

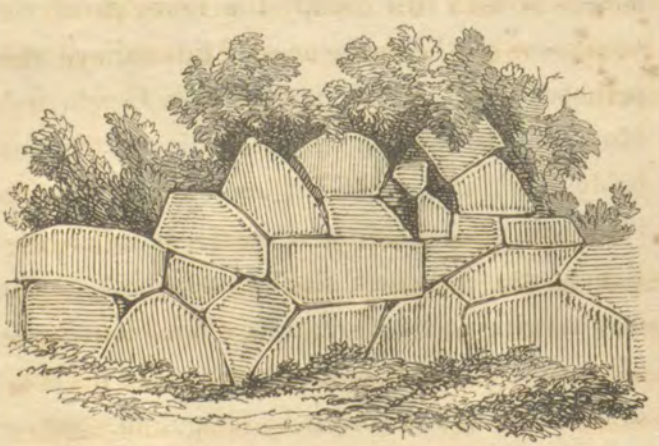
height, was by no means eligibly situated for defence: the site it occupied was probably selected on account of the fertility of the soil. The hill is triangular, and is tolerably well insulated: the walls of the city extended to the plain and to the road; they are still observed bordering the stony path on the left, with the deep bed of the torrent on the right, between the two Osterias. There was probably a small citadel on the summit; but the whole place was of no great extent, as may be judged from present appearances.

The walls are peculiar; they were of tufo, probably washed down from the neighbouring mountains, for the stone produced in the immediate vicinity of the town was calcareous; but, from their remains, the blocks, though of tufo, seem to have been chiefly polygonal. Had they been cut from a quarry, instead of being found in detached pieces, it is probable, as in the vast majority of tufo walls, that the blocks would have been rectangular. The tufo is so easily cut, and is generally to be obtained in such plenty, that very few instances exist, (and those, perhaps, only hasty repairs,) where tufo walls are constructed of blocks, not parallelograms, notwithstanding the waste of

material, occasioned by the shaping of them. A specimen of the very few instances known of walls in irregular blocks of tufo, is given in this work under the article Tusculum; another instance exists at Aricia; but in each of these, the walls seem to have been hastily repaired, and the blocks are not strictly polygonal; but the style is rather such, as from their nature, rough materials seem generally to have dictated in stony countries, except that they are smoother in front. Large masses of tufo still occupy the lower parts, and even some of the eminences of this valley, once perhaps a lake. The Prænestine, or Guadagnolo Mountain, is covered with volcanic matter, probably from the great volcano of Mt. Albano. [The valley near Monte Sarchio, not far from Benevento, presents a similar appearance.] The overhanging rocks of soft tufo, often fall in masses of greater or less magnitude, into the deep bed of the torrent which runs by Empulum.

To this sort of stone the Pelasgi had been strangers; but the walls of Empulum were nevertheless, in all probability, constructed by them; and as from its geographical position, Empulum must have been one of the first places presented

to that people on descending from the Sabine mountains, these walls may be considered as the most ancient specimen of Pelasgic masonry in tufo yet known. Not having to cut the tufo from a rock or quarry in a mass, but finding it already broken into fragments of every shape, by its fall from the mountains, they may have been induced, contrary to their custom, to construct the wall of tufo, as it was not requisite to depart from their usual polygonal style of building.



EMPULUM.

There are in this small specimen of the walls of Empulum, drawn by Mr. Dodwell, five or six stones cut in curves instead of right

lines; a circumstance to be attributed, perhaps, to the softness of the substance, and the extreme facility of cutting it, rather than to any particular design. In Italy there are numerous examples of an extravagant species of masonry, quitting all traces of horizontality, and rising in angles of forty-five degrees; but in Greece it is rare, the writer of this work having observed curves, only in the walls of Abæ and of Elatea, both cities of Phocis; where the blocks are calcareous, and the builders were evidently of Pelasgic origin, coming from Thessaly and the north.

Eretum.

A place, the position of which is not easily fixed, as the distance from Rome is variously given by the ancients. It must have been at a spot near some junction of a branch of the Via Salaria with the Via Nomentana, and further from Rome than Nomentum. Strabo vaguely and incorrectly calls it a Sabine village, upon the Tyber. The Peutingerian Tables give the road through Eretum thus:—

A Româ, Viâ Salariâ.

Fidenis . . .	VI.*
Ereto . . .	XIV.
Ad Novas . . .	XIV.
Reate . . .	XVI.

and Antonine thus :—

Via Salaria ab Urbe.

Ereto . . .	XVIII.
Vico Novo . .	XIV.
Reate . . .	XVI.

Dionysius says, in one place, that it is a hundred and seven stadia from Rome ; (or thirteen miles and three-eighths ;) but he afterwards calls it a hundred and forty stadia ; (or seventeen miles and a half.) These numbers, had they been originally written in Roman numerals, might easily have been incorrectly copied ; but Dionysius has them in Greek words at length. Except Pausanias, Dionysius is the most accu-

* It is plain that Fidenæ ought to have been numbered five ; there would then be a difference of only one mile in the above distances to Eretum.

rate of antiquaries, and, where the text has not been corrupted, may always be trusted. It is clear that Grotta Marozza, seventeen miles and a half on the Via Nomentana from Rome, would suit the Eretum of Dionysius.*

Both the Peutingerian Tables and the Itinerary of Antonine agree, in placing Eretum at thirty miles from Rieti, which is from forty-eight to fifty miles from Rome; the ancient

* It is proper to observe, that the road which ran from near Fidenæ to Nomentum, or possibly below Nomentum, was once called Via Salaria. It is marked in the Map as far as a descent through a wood, by which it passed into the valley below Nomentum, which it may not have entered on account of the steepness of the hill; and thus Nomentum, however close to the road, was not mentioned, either in the Peutingerian Tables or in the Itinerary of Antoninus. This road would leave the valley near Grotta Marozza, and there meet the Via Nomentana; or the Via Salaria might be united with the Nomentana at Eretum, by the branch passing through Crustumerium, or just below it. It is true, Crustumerium is not mentioned as on the road, any more than Nomentum, but these omissions are not at all singular; as, in the ancient Itineraries, no place seems to have been inserted, that was not a Mutatio or post. These remarks may, perhaps, explain the difficulties connected with the road to Eretum.

Eretum, therefore, could not have been less than eighteen miles from the capital: so that there can be little hesitation in placing it somewhere between the Osteria di Moricone, and Grotta Marozza.

The Abbé Chaupy says, that at the Osteria of Moricone, he observed some ruins; but it is exceedingly difficult to fix with precision upon the places mentioned by this writer, or to connect intelligibly his narrations. He appears, however, to have examined much of this country, and seems to have fixed on a place called Rimane, as the site of Eretum; "where," he says, "ruins exist, which are fast disappearing; and on the Via Salaria, near the Tyber, is a bridge, at the seventeenth mile, at Casa Cotta, where the ancient road quits the modern carriage road, and ascends to Eretum." The account is, however, too vague to be of much assistance.

There is a ruined tower, (which may be seen from the modern carriage-road, near the Osteria del Grillo,) which Chaupy seems to call La Fiora, and to connect with his Eretum at Rimane; and to this, a road runs from the Osteria. But

if the branch of the Via Salaria which quitted the Tyber at mile XVII, led to Eretum, this place could not possibly have been at Grotta Marozza, but must have been nearer to the Osteria di Moricone.

The following facts, obtained by us whilst collecting materials for this work, may, we trust, be relied upon as correct.

Nomentum is about fifteen miles from Rome. At the sixteenth mile, the road reaches a place called Valle Giordane. At the seventeenth, is Gatta Cieca, where the road from Monte Rotondo falls in : [on a small hill is an olive plantation ;] at mile XVIII we arrive at Grotta Marozza ; and here are a ruined tower, of modern construction, and a rocky hill, which has the appearance of being an ancient site ; at mile XX, is the Fosso di Pradarone, which runs into the Tyber, near the Osteria del Grillo. At mile XXI, a road, (which must be that of which Chaupy speaks,) falls into the Via Nomentana, from the seventeenth mile of the lower Via Salaria ;* and at XXII is the Osteria di Moricone.

* This road leaves the lower Via Salaria at one mile beyond the Osteria del Grillo, which is a very little way from the

Now as the junction of this road from the lower Via Salaria with the Via Nomentana, is twenty-one miles from Rome, either Eretum could not have been there, or all the ancient authorities respecting its site must be inaccurate.

From the above considerations, we feel disposed to conclude Eretum to have been at Grotta Marozza, or near it. The ruins at Rimane being of *opus reticulatum*, are no sort of evidence of the existence of an ancient city.

Emissario, *vide* Alban Lake.

Etruria.

The confines of ancient Etruria bordered closely upon the city of Rome, being separated from it only by the Tyber to the south-east, and south. There is proof, indeed, that almost all Italy was at one time under the power of Etruria.

milestone, marked XVI; this distance does not, however, correspond with the triangles used in the construction of the Map, which place the Osteria two miles further from Rome, at the least. It is laid down by observation from the top of Soracte.

Although the Etrurians seem to have arrived at the highest point of civilization, and even of luxury, at an early period, whilst Rome had as yet no existence, and to have been distinguished in a variety of respects far beyond the people of surrounding nations, we are almost wholly ignorant of their history, and even their origin is involved in the greatest doubt. Suetonius says that the Emperor Claudius wrote twenty books of Etrurian history,—which are unfortunately lost.

The difficulties of the Etruscan question are increased by a difference of statement and of opinion in the accounts recorded on the subject, by Herodotus and Dionysius, two of the greatest antiquaries and historians of ancient times.

Herodotus, who, says Athenæus, (lib. xii.,) obtained his account from Lydians, gives to the Tyrrheni* a Lydian origin, and states that they emigrated under the command of Tyrrhenus, one of the sons of Atys: while Dionysius, partly because Xanthus, an historian of Lydia,

* The people of Etruria, called by the Romans Etrusci, or Tusci, are styled Tyrrheni or Tyrseni by the Greek historians.

is silent respecting this emigration, will not allow the tradition to be true, but imagines them to have come from the north. It is not improbable that both are in part correct: the earlier portion of the Etrurians might have come from the north, while the later colony (who must have been advanced in civilization to have effected the voyage) might have been Lydians; and in all probability these subsequent settlers constituted the dominant portion of the invaders of Etruria.

The statement of Herodotus is this: "In the time of Atys, king of Lydia, a famine had rendered it necessary that a large portion of the people should leave the country, and sail in quest of a new settlement. They accordingly set sail from Smyrna, and, having touched at several places, landed at length in Umbria, where they built cities: they still exist in Umbria, calling themselves Tyrseni, from the king's son, Tyrsenus, their leader." This account seems probable, and is in strict agreement with the customs of ancient nations; nor is it easy to discover what motive of interest or of vanity, could have induced the fabrication of such a narrative.

The reasoning of Dionysius, that the Etrusci were not from Lydia, because there was no resemblance between the Lydian and Etruscan languages, (allowing his competency to decide upon a fact, so long antecedent to his time,) is not conclusive; for, according to Herodotus, the Placiani of the Hellespont, and the Scylaci of Thrace, did not speak the language of their neighbours, but that of Cortona, (Crestona,) above the Tyrseni, and this also differed from the language of the rest of the district.*

Thucydides, speaking of certain Italian tribes, says, "They are of Pelasgic origin; that is, of those Tyrrheni, who once inhabited Lemnos and Athens;" and we have it also on the authority of Hellanicus of Lesbos, that the Tyrrheni were Pelasgians.

The Pelasgi, from whatever cause, were a people who wandered into every country around the Grecian seas:—Imbros, Lemnos, Thrace,

* This passage was, at one time, applied to Cortona in Umbria, which might be said to be above the Tyrrheni; but it has been now almost fully proved, that the Crestonians, and not the Cortoniates, were the people alluded to, and that Cortona is the mistake of a copier.

Phrygia, and Asia Minor. [At Athens, says Pausanias, those who built the wall of the Acropolis, were Siculi or Tyrrhene Pelasgi.] These wanderers might have taken up their residence for a time in Lydia, (where many have thought them strangers,) and, in consequence of a famine, may have been compelled by the natives to retire. Plutarch, in his life of Romulus, says, in positive terms, that the Tyrrheni went from Thessaly to Lydia, and came thence to Italy. They are perpetually called Pelasgi Tyrrheni. Although Dionysius does not believe that the Tyrrheni and Pelasgi were the same people, partly on account of the dissimilarity observable in their language, he admits that this might have been the effect of time; but then their gods, their laws, and their occupations, he adds, were also different; in these, however, the Tyrrheni differed from the Lydians more than they did from the Pelasgi.

The Lycians and Caunians traced their families by descent from females; (Herodotus;) and it is not a little singular, that the Etruscans (if we may judge of them by their sepulchral inscriptions, where the name of the mother is

usually mentioned) seem to have done the same. It is curious also that many of the Etruscan names have the feminine termination in *a*, as Porsenna, Vibenna, Mastarna, and others.

The languages of the Lydians and of the Pelasgi, might be different. Homer calls the Carians "barbarous-tongued;" (*βαρβαροφωνοι*) and the Carians and Lydians probably spoke cognate tongues, for, says Herodotus, the Carians, the Mysians, and Lydians were deduced from the same stock. Had we not specimens of Lycian, which prove it a language altogether distinct from the Greek language, we might have imagined that their barbarism in language only referred to dialect.—It is curious that the Curule chairs, the lictors, and the red or purple border of the toga, which the Romans borrowed from the Tuscans, are recognized by Dionysius himself, as of Lydian origin. Clemens of Alexandria also observes, that many of the rites of Etruria were imported from Asia; and Diodorus (lib. v.) represents these insignia as having been derived from Lydia.

Dionysius, (lib. i. 30,) is inclined to think the Etrurians indigenous, and says, they called themselves Rasena, from the name of one of their

princes. In modern times, many have been inclined to derive this name from Rhætia, and among these, are Freret, Heyne, and Niebuhr; and indeed Livy, Pliny, Justin, and Stephanus, call the Rhætians Tuscans. The learned Professor Scheuzer says, that among the Grisons, he found the names Rhasi, Tusci, the castle of Razün, Retzim, Tusis, Tusana, and Tuscia. Müller asserts, that the Tyrrheni were driven from Τυρρα, a Lydian city, by the Ionians.

All things being considered, the common consent of antiquity, (there being only one dissentient opinion,) is, without doubt, our safest guide, and far preferable to any ingenious theory of the present day.

If the Placiani of the Hellespont spoke a language different from the Greeks, it was probably Thracian; and perhaps there is not a greater difference between the names Tyrseni and Thraces, (in a language remarkably indifferent in the use of T and Th,) than between Rasena and Tyrsena. If the connexion which, according to Herodotus, exists between the Tyrrhenians and the Thracians on the Hellespont, be allowed, the Thracians, the Getæ, the Mysians, Sauromatæ,

Scythians, and Bastarnæ, and even the Celts, may be considered as mixed with the Pelasgi of Thrace; and the languages of these nations might have had some influence upon that of the Tyrrheni of Etruria Proper.

Dionysius rather insists on deriving the name Tyrrheni from the turretted houses of Etruria,—which seems whimsical. Rutilius has the line, "Inter Turrigenas Lydia tota suos." Some have said that the T was only a prefix or preposition, and thus have formed Tursena from T' Rasena. The possible identity of the Turrigenæ of Rutilius, with the Aborigines, (by Lycophron called Boreigoni,) might also claim consideration; for the Turrigenæ of the Latin language would differ very little from the Greek word for a Mountain Race.

A great argument in favour of the Lydian extraction of that portion of the Etrurians which came to Italy by sea, is that the Romans, according to Festus Pompeius and Plutarch, had an ancient custom of mocking the Etruscans at their Capitoline games, by dressing an old man with juvenile ornaments, and calling out, "Sardians to sell!"—Sardis being the capital of

Lydia. It may be likewise observed, that deputies from Sardis, in the reign of Tiberius, wishing, says Tacitus, to procure for their city the honours and emoluments of the Temple of Cybele, which the emperor was about to build, supported their pretensions by showing a decree of the Etrurians, which recognized the Lydians as consanguineous: and, according to Valerius Maximus, the games introduced into Rome from Etruria, were those which the Tuscans had learned from their ancestors, the Lydians and Curetes. It is the opinion of Cluver, that the Tyrseni came to Italy from Lydia and the isles of the Ægean, three hundred and nineteen years before the Trojan war, one hundred and thirty-eight after the migration of the Œnotrians or Aborigines at about one thousand five hundred and thirteen years prior to our æra. The various accounts of the origin of the Tyrrheni or Pelasgic Tyrrheni, seem to establish the fact, that if not immediately, they are remotely Pelasgi, and that at least one body of them came from Lydia. They conquered and united with the Umbrians, who were Gauls. About six hundred years before the Christian æra, in the

reign of Tarquinius Priscus, "that portion of the Etruscan nation," says Livy, "which had occupied the north of Italy, having been driven back by the Gauls to the south, became completely incorporated with the Pelasgi, as well as the Umbrians." Both Marcianus of Heraclea, and Dionysius, in the Periegesis, give a similar statement. It may be proved by inscriptions, that the Etruscans extended to the modern Turin on the west, and to the Adige on the east of Italy; and they may have derived from those remote countries, as well as from Rhætia, much which might render their language on their return unintelligible, both to Greeks and Romans. Aulus Gellius, indeed, writes of a lawyer who spoke so that you could not tell whether his language was Tuscan or Gallic.

Festus says the people were called Tuscans from their frequent sacrifices; (Θυοσκοοι·) and the word Etruria, is by no means unaptly derived by Isidorus, from the circumstance that the country, with regard to Rome, lay on the other side of the Tyber. (ἑτερος ὁρος.) It has been observed also, that Tusci might have been derived from T, a prefix, and Osci, for the Tusci had not the latter O.

The colonies of the Etrurians extended at one time, in the northern part of Italy, from Liguria to the Heneti; and, during the period of their maritime superiority, they attacked even Cumæ,* and built the city of Capua in Campania; but it has been remarked that their dominion must have been of short duration in the southern part of Italy, as no traces of their language are to be found there. Before the Romans became much acquainted with the Etruscans, their boundaries had been considerably reduced by the Gauls; (the Macra constituting their northern, and the Tyber their southern limits;) and it is well known that these Gauls at length attacked Clusium, and proceeding thence, captured even Rome itself. Plutarch, in the life of Camillus states that the Gauls took from the Etruscans the whole country, from the Alps to the two seas. It was not till the year 232 U. C. that they received that signal defeat from Hiero of Syracuse, by which Cumæ and the Greeks were delivered from the Tyrrhene yoke.*

* The votive helmet now in England, dedicated by Hiero and the Syracusans to Jupiter, from the spoils of the Tyrrheni at Cumæ, as is shown by the subjoined inscription:

From that moment the Etruscans rapidly declined, while the Romans advanced in power; nevertheless Porsena, so late as the year 509 before Christ, had sufficient force to endanger the independence of Rome.

The foundation of the Etrurian states, was dated by the Etrusci, at 434 years prior to the building of Rome by Romulus; and it is highly probable that the prophecies of their celebrated augurs, which seemed to indicate, that about the year 666 U. C. their existence as a nation would terminate, (*vide* Plutarch in Vit. Syllæ,) were founded on the history and traditions of the country. (*Vide* Agylla, p. 25.)

The city of Etruria most connected with Rome in early times, was Tarquinii, between which and Rome there must have been a carriage-road, even before the reign of Tarquinius

HIAPON 'O ΔΕΙΝΟΜΕΝΕΟΣ
ΚΑΙ ΤΟΙ ΣΥΡΑΚΟΣΙΟΙ
ΤΟΙ ΔΙ ΤΥΡΑΝ ΑΠΟ ΚΥΜΑΣ,

is a relic of venerable antiquity, and an authentic monument of Etruscan history dating five hundred and twenty-two years before the Christian æra.

Priscus; for, according to Livy, Lucumo,* (afterwards Tarquinius Priscus,) with Tanaquil,† his wife, came from Tarquinii to Rome in a carpentum. (Lib. i. 34.) Veii was so near, that the interests of the two states perpetually clashed; and the ruin of Veii was at length necessary to the existence of Rome. Between Cære, or Agylla, *(vide* Agylla,) and Rome, a very ancient friendship existed, the priests of Cære having communicated to the Romans, the religious rites of Etruria; and this was further strengthened by the friendly reception of L. Albinus, who requested of the Cærites protection for the vestal virgins when Rome was attacked by the Gauls.

The artists employed by Tarquin to embellish

* Lucumo was the son of Demaratus, who leaving his native city Corinth, A. C. 658, came and settled at Tarquinii, bringing with him many arts from Greece; according to Florus and Strabo, he is also said to have introduced letters into Etruria.

† That Tanaquil was to a late period a name not unfrequent in Etruria, may be collected from its repeated occurrence in sepulchral inscriptions. *(Vide* Plate, Etruscan Inscriptions, No. 1.)

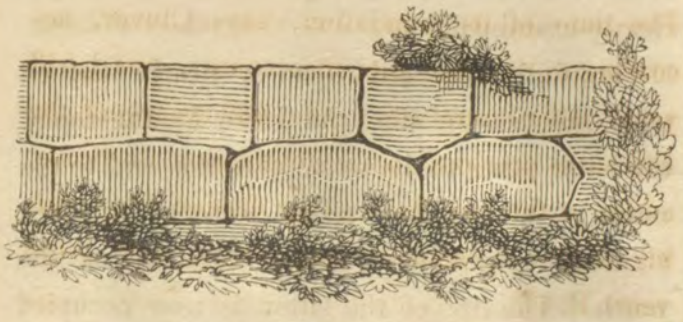
his habitation at Rome must have carried thither many of the arts which they had just imported from Corinth to Etruria. Among those for which the Etrusci were famous, was the working of brass, a metal for which Corinth was celebrated, long before its destruction by Mummius. Copper being a native production of the Argolic Peninsula, was so plentiful before the war of Troy, that the Treasury of Atreus, still remaining at Mycenæ, was entirely covered with brazen plates; the metal consisting of eighty-eight parts of copper and twelve of tin; and no reasonable doubt can be entertained respecting the existence and the similarity of the brazen chamber of Danäe, at Argos. However rude many of the sculptured productions of Etruria may be, in marble and stone, yet those in brass and gold, which still exist, attest the skill of the Etruscans in the working of metals. At Athens the metal cups and vases of Etruscan workmanship were highly prized.

Tarquinii, says Strabo, was founded by Tarchon, one of the descendants of Hercules and Omphale, who came from Lydia; but, according to Trogus Pompeius, by the Thessalians and

Spinambri, who were evidently of Pelasgic race. The date of its foundation, says Cluver, according to the most ancient accounts, was 1,513 years before our æra; the 432 years of the Etruscans previous to the foundation of Rome, added to the 754 B. C., (the date of the building of Rome,) amount, however, to only 1,186 years B. C.

The stone employed in the building of Tarquinii is calcareous, but yet so exceedingly soft, that it is perhaps more easily cut than the common tufo; so that no argument can be founded on any similarity in the construction of its walls, to those of Pelasgic cities. The walls are of parallelograms, as are almost all, constructed with soft stone. Very few of the blocks retain their original position, but are chiefly to be found under the precipices, or scattered about on the declivities. Irregularity of construction is, however, perceptible in some parts, as is evident from the subjoined specimen,—taken from what was once the citadel or palace.

The city of Tarquinii, which at a later period was known by the similar name of Turchina, is about a mile and a half from the town of Cor-



TARQUINII.

neto,—which is twelve miles north of the well-known port of Civita Vecchia, or Centum Cellæ.

Corneto was probably either the Cort Nossa, or the Cort Enebra of Livy, (commonly read Cortuosa and Contenebra,) two forts of the Tarquinienses. Possibly Cort may mean a castle. One of them stood probably upon the hill on the opposite side of the stream.

None of the above-named Etruscan settlements are included in the Map; yet as the Tumuli of Veii have not yet been opened, and as so little is generally known of any thing positively Etruscan, the description of what has lately been discovered at Tarquinii may afford some idea of what may probably exist at other

cities of Etruria, that have not yet been sufficiently examined.

Tarquinii is placed upon a nearly flat or table hill, shaped like the letter L, the top of the letter being to the west, and the end to the north. At these two points were two castles, Civitella at the west, and Castellina at the north. The site of the latter is now occupied by a ruined convent. Tarquinii is defended by a high precipice, round nearly the whole of its circuit, so that walls were scarcely necessary. Its gates were apparently six : one of which, on the north side, seems to have looked towards Graviscæ and the sea ; there was another toward Toscanella, (the ancient Tuscania,) with a sort of mound and parapets, which formed an approach across a ravine ; a third, on the east, might have been of less consequence ; a fourth, on the same side, must have been that of Norcia, an Etruscan town, more anciently called Orkle, (a name probably corrupted from Hercules,) and Orcia ; a fifth was to the south, and its road ran along the valley to the west, toward Corneto and Graviscæ ; a sixth was in the centre of the southern wall ; a paved road still perfect, which must have been the Sacred Way, or the road to the Necropolis,

runs from it and joins that of the valley at right angles; it then probably ascended the opposite eminence, now called Monte Rozzi—one of the most singular and interesting spots in Europe.

This hill lies in a direction parallel to the city, in a line nearly east and west, and on its summit are seen three hundred Tumuli, or more, some of which upon being opened were found to cover Etruscan tombs, and to contain invaluable and, up to that moment, unsuspected treasures; being adorned with paintings, which serve to throw much light upon the antiquities of Etruria. Some of these Tumuli are still lofty mounds; a sort of breast wall of stone may be observed encircling others; some are degraded by time into mere hillocks; and there may have been others now wholly undistinguishable. Their contents are eminently useful in affording information relative to the dresses, customs, games, and sepulture of a lost nation, and many of the personages represented in the subterraneous chambers have their names written in Etruscan characters.

The first of these tombs was discovered in the eighteenth century, and its figures copied by

Mr. Byres, a British painter and Cicerone, residing at Rome. These have been published by Micali, but are still but little known. One would almost suspect that the figures had been improved by the modern draftsman into Grecian models and proportions ; for many of them are positively the same as those represented in the Phigaleian marbles, and particularly the group in which one warrior prevents another from killing his wounded foe. Ictinus, who built the Temple of Phigaleia, lived about the year 430 before Christ. Now, Tarquinii was at that period in its most flourishing state, and the communication between Tarquinii and Greece must have been frequent during the two centuries which had elapsed since the emigration of Demaratus. The subjects of the frieze at Bassæ were those most generally adopted in the ornamental structures of Greece, and there was sufficient time for them to be copied in Etruria before the fall of Tarquinii, which must have taken place previous to that of Vulci, or earlier than 473 U. C. That Grecian subjects were preferred in this part of Etruria, to others, is proved by numberless sculptures, and by at least

two thousand of the vases recently discovered in the Necropolis of Vulci.

In the tomb first opened at Corneto, was an inscription in Etruscan characters. Atha Felus. Festronial Puia Arth . . a Falce. XIX. The original is given in the subjoined Plate, No. 2.

The Roman government, lending itself to the culpable cupidity of certain German speculators, prohibited the drawing of these sepulchres, and thus favouring a monopoly, has deprived the public of a faithful account of them ; and as they are now nearly destroyed by candles, or obliterated by damp, an accurate description of them has become almost impossible. The subjoined is

VIEW OF A TUMULUS AT TARQUINII, ANNO 1828.

a sketch of one of these Tumuli. The door only is visible from without, but the cavity or chamber within is here represented as in a section.

The soil is so remarkably shallow as scarcely to cover the rock beneath, (a species of sandy and soft calcareous stone, called by the people of the country pietra arenaria,) in which the chambers were excavated; a sufficient thickness being left to form a roof, and sustain the superincumbent Tumulus. The Tumuli seem to have been bounded by a low wall, which is here represented on the right; and the whole seems to resemble that which Pausanias calls the Tumulus of Æpytus, in Arcadia, of Pelasgic construction; only that the wall enclosing the latter is of hard and irregular blocks of limestone.

So favourable was the dry rock to the preservation of the body, when the air was excluded, that a person who looked into them, through the first hole made by the workmen, saw a body stretched on a bench with its garments in perfect preservation; but from the admission of air while he was yet looking, it sunk down in a manner almost alarming, leaving only a picture of dust, of all that had once been there.

The tombs have been pillaged of many of their vases, arms, gold ornaments, and shields, without being subjected to any examination, drawing, or description; and it is doubtful whether some antiquities, decidedly Egyptian, said to have been found at Corneto, were really discovered there or not. Certain geese, alternating with

little figures in the attitude of prayer, and forming a border, in fine gold, seem evidently Egyptian.

On the vases of Corneto a tripod is an object frequently painted. That these vases are not Etruscan, but Greek, is proved by their paintings, the subjects being uniformly Greek; and among the vast variety of fine vases found near the Ponte del Abbadia, at the Necropolis of the ancient Vulci, amounting to more than two thousand, not one has been discovered marked with Etruscan characters. Those who originally described them were ignorant that the ancient writing of Greece ran from right to left, and not

knowing the language, they concluded the numerous inscriptions Etruscan, and were displeased when Minerva, Neptune, Theseus, and the Minotaur, Hercules and Achelous, Hippodameia, Achilles, Phœnix, and other gods and heroes of Greece, were pointed out, with the names of the artists. Two or three were at last discovered with real Etruscan inscriptions, of which the letters were perfectly legible, though the sense was not so clear. These were of great consequence in the dispute ; for on examination, they were found to be of the black earth or clay of the Etruscan pottery, though imitations of the Greek as to form. The red ground of the Grecian pottery had been likewise imitated, by an after application of red paint.

This circumstance afforded the clearest proof that the former vases, which have been described as Greek, were really from Greece, or from Magna Grecia ; and that historians have not exaggerated in their accounts of the foreign commerce of the Etrurians. Greek vases were exported to the most distant countries, for a Roman station being discovered near the Hague, Mr. Laing Meason, in 1829, saw in the ruins many

cups and vases, of fine red pottery, with the names of the Greek artists who had manufactured them, distinctly stamped on the under side.

It is to be remarked, that of Vulci or Vulcia, (the city to which this Necropolis was attached,) very little is known in history; one of the fragments in the Capitol is almost the only historical document which remains of it, and that relates only to its downfall in the year U. C. 473:— . . . VNCANIVS. TI. F. TI. N. COS . . . E. VVLSINIENSIBVS. ET. VVLCIENTIBVS. AN. CDLXXIII. The Romans are said to have destroyed every thing appertaining to the records of ancient Etruria, and circumstances seem to confirm it. Certainly so little is known of this eminently distinguished people, that every particular is interesting.

The chambers in the Tumuli of Tarquinii are all nearly alike in size and shape. They are about nine feet high, seventeen wide, and eighteen long. One of the Tumuli opened in 1828, is upon the edge of the hill, and toward the north. Its roof is the natural rock, and has been split by an earthquake. In many of the

chambers the representation of a beam has been cut in the rock, at the meeting of the sloping sides of the roof, painted red, and sometimes ornamented with stars. In one chamber the roof is studded with small painted ornaments.

The ceiling of the Tumulus is not more than seven feet and a half from the floor, and is white ornamented with red stars. The door is more than six feet high, and is four feet wide. The doors of many of the chambers were perhaps of stone, as being, when covered with earth, less liable to decay than wood. A part of one may yet be seen, with carvings more Egyptian than Greek.

In the centres of the side walls of the chambers, are often seen false doors, painted red, and shaped and studded, as was the Etruscan fashion.

Round the chambers runs generally a sort of frieze, which occupies about one-third of the whole height, and on this the games which had been celebrated at the funeral of the deceased are painted: in the year 1828 the paintings were in good preservation.

The first group on one of these friezes, to the left of the door of entrance, represents some wrestlers who are struggling together, probably preparatory to the games. The next is a group of horsemen riding at the ring; their object is to catch, as they pass by at a gallop, certain rings suspended high above their heads. These figures are common in the tombs of Tarquinii. Over the head of a rider at the rings, upon the wall opposite the entrance, LARIS LARTHIA* is inscribed. (*Vide* Plate—Etruscan Inscriptions, No. 3.) Near this is a man on foot, with the name VELTHUR. (See Etruscan Inscriptions, No. 4.) Velthur, if Latinized, would be Vulthurius, or Vulturius.

Next is a painted door opposite the entrance

* It is well known that Lar and Larthia are Etruscan titles, equivalent to king, as Lar Porsena and Lar Tolumnius, the kings of Clusium and Veii.

door; and then an elderly person dancing, with the name AR ARITHREIKEIE, (*vide* Plate of Inscriptions, No. 5,) perhaps Aruns Arithreiceie. The word which next occurs, FIEIEI, (*vide* Inscriptions, No. 6,) probably means υἱοι, filii, or sons.*

A piper who succeeds, is followed by a female inscribed LARIS VANURUS, or LARIS BANURUS. (*Vide* Inscriptions, No. 7.)

On the fourth wall is, first, an old man with the pileus upon his head; and a species of patera in his hand, as if for libations. He has two rings on one arm, and one on the other. He

* Could Aruns mean Prince? It may be remembered that Porsena's son was Aruns.—In its termination Aruns seems to be Thracian, which would corroborate the opinion that the Pelasgian Tyrrheni were of Thracian origin.

Little is known of the Thracian language, but it may be observed, that Orpheus and Eumolpus were Thracians; that the barbarous words, Konx and Ompax, of the Eleusinian mysteries were Thracian; and that the Thracian and Phrygian languages were nearly connected: the well-known Bek *(bread)* of Phrygia, is still Buk in Albanian. If the Macedonian tongue could be reached through the Albanian, and some words of Thracian be thus discovered, we might thus hope to gain further insight into the extinct languages of antiquity.

may, perhaps, have been the judge in the running at the rings. His name was LAR THENIATVES. (*Vide* Inscriptions, No. 8.) Another of these persons is called AVILERECILENNES, (*vide* Inscriptions, No. 9,) which might be Latinized into Avilius Recilennius.

To him succeeds a bearded figure with the name ARTHVINACANA; (*vide* Inscriptions, No. 10;) and then a man called TETILE, (*vide* Inscriptions, No. 11,) which in Latin might be Titilius, carrying on his shoulder a two-handled vase. Near Titilius is a person called PUNPU, (*vide* Inscriptions, No. 12,) probably the original of Pomponius, or Pompus.

Beyond the latter is a pointed central door; and then a man in a red robe, and with two fillets round his head, each set with what may represent pearls or silver balls; this probably is intended as a kingly or sacerdotal crown, or perhaps he has been crowned as victor in the games. His name is MILES. (*Vide* Inscriptions, No. 13.) Some have read NIIES, or NIVIUS. (*Vide* Inscriptions, No. 14.) Another is presenting to him two branches of laurel.

Next is seen an Athleta; and, lastly, in the

angle, on the right of the entrance, is a figure with a long sceptre, probably the herald, or gymnasiarch, and an imperfect inscription :— . . . . . NAMATFECICALESECE. EURAKFKLESFAS-PHESTHIU. FANA. (For the original Etruscan characters, *vide* Plate, No. 15.)

Few, perhaps, who may be interested in the subject, have it in their power to compare the Etruscan character with the Asiatic of the same age. The question of Lydian and Etruscan letters may be in some degree elucidated by the Midean inscriptions, (*vide* Plate, fig. 16 and 17,) which are by no means of a very different form from those of Tarquinii.

Another Asiatic character is also extant, the Lycian. It is so difficult to obtain examples of these tongues, or characters, that a specimen is given in the Plate, (fig. 18,) in the hope that at last some analogy may be discovered between the two languages, tending to the detection of the Etruscan.

In this, one of the letters strongly resembles the A of the Volscian inscription. Some of them are not to be found either in Italian or Greek inscriptions. The Phœnicians had great con-

nexion with the country. All bilinguar inscriptions, where only one of the languages is unknown, are valuable. Fourteen of the first letters occur at the beginning of other inscriptions at Myra, in Lycia: and two of them, somewhat similar to a Greek Φ and Υ, are found on a helmet discovered on the field of battle at Cannæ.

In what may be called the pediments of this tomb, at Tarquinii, the subjects painted are different. One is Ithyphallic, and refers to the reproduction of the species. Another is a griffin, with a lion and a stag, and has probably relation to the preserving and destroying powers, which are so often alluded to in ancient sepulchral monuments.

Miles, or Nivius, with the double diadem, appears to be the principal personage of the chamber; so that the tomb may have been raised in his honour.

We now proceed to the description of another of these chambers, the frieze of which is similar to that of the former; the first figure on the left of the entrance, now distinguishable, is a herald, or gymnasiarch, known by his long

sceptre. His robe is blue, and a youth, who is to throw the discus, or quoit, is addressing him. A bearded figure is next seen, speaking to an Athleta, who is to run with another, stripped naked, but helmeted, and armed with a spear and shield. Another gymnasiarch is instructing two other combatants, now defaced. Next follow two Athletæ, who are playing at what we should term single-stick, before two gymnasiarchs, or judges of the games, clothed in red and blue robes. One of the combatants is already fallen. A most curious stage is painted at the end of this scene, representing a sort of box, as at our theatres. It is filled with personages who appear to be either gymnasiarchs, or persons of rank. Beneath this stage is a number of spectators of an inferior class.

On the wall opposite the door are two boxers, and around them are several spectators. The names of the boxers seem to be SINIE and EREOV. (*Vide* Inscriptions, Nos. 19 and 20.) The next figure is an Athleta, ready to leap at the command of another with a sceptre in his hand, upon a horse, upon which a person helmeted, and in a red tunic, is already seated. Two

Athletæ are the next figures; then two more pugilists, and two more Athletæ: a boy and another Athleta are the next figures; and then a gymnasiarch; after which is a stage or box for the judges of the games, or for other spectators, as before.

The third wall begins with the same species of box for spectators; near it are three Bigæ, with their drivers, ready for the race, and beside the chariots runners on foot. The horses in these paintings are always of different colours—bay and white, and often even blue and white. Some are also black. The next figure is an Athleta, bringing out a horse for the race, followed by another.

Below the frieze are larger figures banqueting and dancing, with a female playing upon the tibia: and beneath the banqueting couches, which are covered with rich draperies, of singular patterns, are some ducks.

On the tympanum above the door, a large vase is painted, and near it are figures both standing and recumbent.

The figures in these tombs are generally well executed, though not with all the elegance of

Grecian art. In point of costume they are exceedingly interesting, as exhibiting in this particular all that can be known of a lost nation. Messrs. Kestner and Stackelberg, who opened one of the Tumuli, and to whom was granted the exclusive privilege of copying these figures, intend to publish their drawings. Lord Kinnaird excavated also at Tarquinii, and found several vases.

It is singular that the men represented in these tombs are all coloured red, exactly as in the Egyptian paintings in the tombs of the Theban kings.* Their eyes are very long, their hair is bushy and black, their limbs lank and slender, and the facial line, instead of running like that of the Greeks, nearly perpendicular, projects remarkably, so that in the outline of their face, they bear a strong resemblance to the negro,

* Possibly they were so painted, as a mark of honour or of victory; for when Camillus triumphed, he is said to have been smeared with minium—perhaps in imitation of the Etruscans, whom he had so lately vanquished. The passage in Pliny (lib. xxxiii. 36) is worth citing: "Jovis ipsius simulacri faciem diebus festis minio illini solitam, triumphantumque corpora: sic Camillum triumphasse."

or to the Æthiopian figures of Egyptian paintings. They wear round their ancles rings as ornaments, and armlets on their arms. Shawls of oriental patterns are also worn by both male and female. Many of those engaged in the sports have only a wrapper of linen round their loins. Some have boots of green leather, reaching behind to the calf of the leg.

Several other tombs have been opened besides those above described, but many must still remain, not only here but at Veii, and perhaps at every Etruscan city which was ruined in early times.

It does not seem to be precisely known at what period Tarquinii was destroyed. Some have thought that it fell nearly at the same time with Veii, 359 U. C.; but it must have been destroyed before the triumph of Titus Coruncanius over Vulci, or Volci, a neighbouring city, further removed from Rome, which could not well be reached while Tarquinii remained. In the year 401 U.C. the Romans, says Livy, vii. 15, et seq. revenged the cruelty of the Tarquinienses, who had slain three hundred and seven Roman prisoners, by the total destruction of every thing

Etruscan in their city; and three hundred and fifty-eight of the most noble of the inhabitants were flogged to death in the forum. In 404 U.C. the Romans having vanquished the Tarquinienses granted them a forty years' peace; in 456 U. C. they gained another triumph over the Etruscans; (Liv. lib. x. 24;) and this probably sealed the fate of Tarquinii, reducing it from that period to the condition of a Roman colony or municipium.

It cannot be imagined that the Tumuli of Tarquinii were formed after the conquest of the city by the Romans, nor even during its decline; so that the date of the latest would be as much as three hundred years B. C. The latest of the Tumuli of Veii, (which are of the same character, and from which the most interesting discoveries may be expected,) may be dated one hundred years earlier.

An assertion of the learned Niebuhr, that the Etruscans, of all the Grecian games, practised only those of chariot racing and boxing, is amply refuted by the pictures in these tombs; for in the pictures of one single chamber, we find wrestling, leaping, running, boxing, chariot

races, horse races, cudgel playing, and riding at the ring. It must, however, be remembered, that these tombs were not discovered till after the publication of his "History."

Tarquinii has been thus described at length, because next to Veii, and Clusium, it was, from its situation, one of the first of the great cities of Etruria which came into early contact with the Romans; and because, at Tarquinii more may be learned of this mysterious people than in other of the cities of Etruria, being more free from Roman innovations.

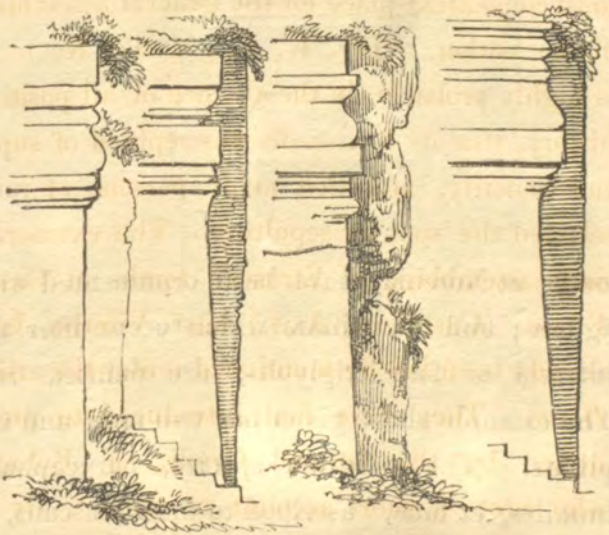
Tarquinii, Veii, and Cære, entombed their magnates in Tumuli, and excavations in the rocks: Falerii, Fescennium, Norchia, Nepete, and Blera, in the rocky dells common in their territory: and Sutrium in caves, yet visible in the rocks, with architectural fronts, which are now destroyed.

Castrum Novum, between Pyrgi and Centum Cellæ, (Civita Vecchia,) and Centum Cellæ, between Castrum Novum and Corneto, were probably only Roman establishments.

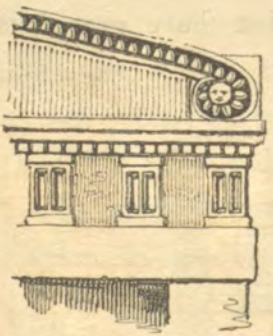
Fanum Voltumnæ (supposed the present

Viterbo,) seems to have been esteemed the centre of Etruria; for it was considered the most convenient place for the general assemblies of the nation. (Liv. iv. 23; v. 17, &c.) It is highly probable, in the absence of all positive history, that its Necropolis was reputed of superior sanctity, and that many persons of rank selected the spot for sepulture. The extraordinary assemblage of Etruscan tombs at Castel d'Asso, (Castellum Axii,) near Viterbo, have already been briefly mentioned under the article *Blera*. They were first introduced to public notice by the learned Orioli, of Bologna, who wrote a short account of them. By the ancient road, through Forum Cassii, they are fifty-three miles from Rome. The face of the rock is cut into a form unlike any thing Grecian or Italian, and produces a most imposing effect; the style bears some resemblance to the Egyptian, but it wants one remarkable characteristic, that of a very projecting cornice on the summit. The profiles of these tombs are very singular: and perhaps the four given below, which were brought some time ago from this place, are the only specimens of real Etruscan

mouldings that have ever been seen in our country.



Vitruvius does not seem to cite any examples of Etruscan architecture, except such as may have been connected with tombs. Two fragments, of what may be called the Doric of Etruria, (of which one was found at Tarquinii, and one in a tomb near Norchia,) have the same species of triglyph; and this differs in its lower extremity from either Greek or Roman. The stone is of so soft and friable a nature, that great accuracy would be attained with difficulty. The pediments of these



tombs at Norchia, have been ornamented with figures; and the pillars which occur after the interval of four triglyphs, are painted red. The example above given has two antæ and two pillars. The "ædium species, barycephalæ, humiles, et latæ," ascribed to the Etruscans, by Vitruvius, seem to be well exemplified by the sepulchres of the country.

A single specimen of these tombs may suffice, instead of the description of many.

On the front of one is inscribed in large letters, "Ecasu inesl Tetnia," perhaps Titinius. On another is only "Ecasuth." At Norchia is a tomb, with "Ecasu, Ecasu." Another has, in two lines, "Ecasu Velatru;" *i. e.* of Velathrius or Veletrius. Another, near Toscanella, has "Eca suth inesl*

* Ecasuthineisl is found also on tombs near Perugia, and

can," or "Pan." (For the original Etruscan characters, the reader is referred to the plate of Etrurian inscriptions,—Nos. 21 to 24.) There are some other inscriptions, evidently the names of families. Another formula, given by Orioli, is, "Savcnes suris."

It would seem that some general meaning must be expressed by words so frequently repeated; but nothing satisfactory has yet appeared as an interpretation.

It may be observed, that brass arms have been

found in these sepulchres, which seem to refer them to a very ancient period: it is remarkable, that scarabei also, in cornelian and other stones, are frequently met with here as in Egypt, but always with Greek or Etruscan subjects engraved upon them.

The interpretation of the inscriptions found at Castel d'Asso, and other Etrurian cities, has hitherto wholly defied the efforts of the learned. It is in vain that Lanzi and Passeri have, with great toil and learning, succeeded, to a certain degree, in the interpretation of the Umbrian or Eugubian Tables: notwithstanding the numerous remains of Etruscan, Ril avil, (vixit annos, or annos vixit,) and some proper names, are all that have ever been satisfactorily made out in this language. The Midæan inscription, in Phrygian or Lydo-Phrygian, is, in comparison, easy of translation.

The ancients, as Adelung observes, would have thrown great light upon history, had they favoured us with some words of the Thracian tongue, instead of bestowing upon it the constant epithet of barbarous. Of the Coptic, we know that Amenti signifies Hell; and that

Mantus, Manto, and Mantua, were Etruscan for Pluto, or the city of Pluto: possibly other terms may hereafter be discovered. Of the Celtic element in the Etruscan language, of which it is supposed to have formed a considerable part, little or nothing has yet been determined. It is singular, that of all the Etruscan words left us by the ancients, scarcely one has yet been found in existing inscriptions; the word Rasne, the Etruscan name of the nation, is an exception, and also Lar, king.

Nothing but the ignorance of commentators could have prevented the recognition of the Etruscan characters as identical with those of the ancient Greek in almost every letter; for there can be no doubt that the Etruscan letters are the ancient Pelasgic.

Only a few bilinguar inscriptions exist, and those, probably, are of no very ancient date; but they may suffice to show in what manner many Roman names, familiar to our ears, were formed or corrupted from the Etruscan. In the hopes of drawing the attention of the learned in England to a subject every way worthy of investigation, a few of these bilinguar inscriptions

are given in the plate belonging to this article, as well as some specimens of Etruscan. (*Vide* Nos. 25 to 32.)

Trepi (Trebius) and other instances (Nos. 30, 31, and 32) may suffice to show how Etruscan names were turned into Latin. It is to be observed, that the letter O is not found in the language, which forms a very striking contrast with the Greek. The terminations of proper names in Etruscan, seem among the most curious circumstances of the language. The use of P for B and U and F and T for Th, and the manifested indifference with respect to the employment of vowels, present a striking analogy with the Coptic in hieroglyphics. Uhtafe would scarcely be suspected to have been the original of Octavius, yet so it is written on Tuscan tombs. Lucumo seems to have been written Lauchme.

The names of many of the divinities of Rome are found differently written, and in a more archaic style; many are probably Sabine. Vertumnus, Marcipor, Volumnus, Voltumna, Virdianus of Narnia, Valentia of Ocriculum, Curis the Juno of the Falisci, Nortia the Fortune of Vulsinii, Bellona, Janus and Jana or Diana, the

monster Volta, and Tages, are all said to be of Etrurian origin. Venus is thought to be a Celtic word, signifying woman. Nothing can less resemble Aphrodite. On vases and monuments, Turms is found for Hermes. Tinia is said to be Dionysos. Thana is not Minerva, from Athena, as was supposed, but is meant for Jupiter, from Zen or Zan. Apulu is Apollo; Menerfa is Minerva; Hercle is Hercules; Kastur is Castor; Pulbuke is Pollux; Melakre is used for Meleager; Menle for Menelaus. Of these names, many are corruptions from the Greek: the personages are also Greek, similar ones being found in various parts of Greece. The celebrated gem, with five of the champions against Thebes, gives the names Atresthe, Parthanape, Tute, Pnice, and Amphtiare, for Adrastos, Parthenopaios, Tydeus, Polynices, and Amphiaraos.

It is remarkable, that there are few coins of Etruscan cities. On those of Volterra, the name of the city is written Felathri.

The famous Perugian inscription, published by the learned Vermiglioli, is here given as a specimen of the Etruscan language. Felthina,

which is said to be Bologna, and Rasnes, which seems to signify the Etrurians, are the only words to which conjecture has attached a plausible interpretation. The subjoined fragment does not contain the whole of the inscription. Vermiglioli has divided the words in such a manner as he thinks authorized by other inscriptions. They are here given in common characters: for the original, see the Plate, No. 37.

EULAT TANNA LAREXUL
AMEFACHR LAUTN FELTHINAS E
ST LA AFUNAS SLEL ETH CARU
TEXAN PHUSLERI TESNS TEIS
RASNES IPA AMA HEN NAPER
XII FETHINA THURAS ARAS PE
RAS CEMULMLESCUL XUCI EN
ESCI EPLT ULARU
AULESI FELTHINAS ARXNAL CL
ENSI THH THILS CUNA CENU E
PLC PHELIC LARTHAL SATUNES
CLEN THUNCHULTHE.

This account of what is known of the language, cannot be concluded without a notice of some of the words, which the ancients have left of it, few or none of which can be traced with

certainty in any of the remaining inscriptions, though so many exist. Juno, says Strabo, was called Cypra; Fortuna, says Juvenal, was Nyrtia; Pluto was Mantus; (the Coptic for hell was Amenti;) Cœlum was Falando; Boreas, Andas; Rex, Lucumo; Principatus, Drouna; Equus, Damnus; Puer, Agalletor; Dea, Rhea; Aurora, Auhelos; Ignem averte, Arse verse; Ludio, Hister; Tibicen, Subulo; Taurus, Italos; Vehiculum, Gapos; Plaustra, Veii; Vitis arbustiva, Ataison; Tuscani, Rhasenas; and Deus, Æsan.

It is supposed that some of the gods may be recognized in an inscription at Florence, running thus:—

LPIRE : LECPI : IVVCEPII IREMVTHVR LAPIVEITHI.

The first L is considered a mistake for V, and the inscription may be thus read UPI, (Ops;) RE, (Rhea;) LESPI (Vesta;) IVV, Jovis; IREMUTHUR is probably Ἡρα μητηρ, or Juno mater, and the last word LAPIVEITHI, has been called Saturn, from Λαος, (*lapis;*) and Βαιτη, (*involucrum;*) but it has all the letters necessary in so ill defined a language, for the word Ilipthueiia (Eileithuia, or Lucina,) a fa-

vourite goddess in early Rome, and worshipped in splendour at Pyrgos.

The last inscription to be mentioned, is one found near Pesaro, far from Etruria Proper, which is thought to contain the Etrurian of the word Haruspex. It is given in the Plate of Inscriptions, No. 38. In this, it would seem that NETMUS must answer to Ste; that TRUTINOR must be Haruspex; and FRONTAC, or rather BRONTAC, (perhaps from Βρονταω,) Fulgurator. The Trutinor might be he who weighed in his mind the circumstances indicated by the thunder.

The notion that certain persons could command the thunder, was very prevalent. Numa is said to have had the secret, and Jupiter Elicius was the deity invoked. Tullus Hostilius tried to master the science, and burnt both himself and his palace. (Livy, lib. i.) It has also been lately asserted, that the Jews had some knowledge of conductors, and that certain spikes on the Temple at Jerusalem were for that purpose.

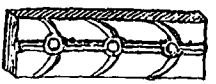
It is to be feared, that with all these helps, and with all the inscriptions, nothing satisfactory has been yet discovered. Whether Punic, Coptic, Thracian, or Celtic, may hereafter serve to ex-

plain the Etruscan, is yet to be learned. The language is certainly neither Greek nor Latin, nor intimately connected with that of Umbria as existing in the Eugubian Tables. Is it not possible that the Pelasgi may have been Thracians, who, having spread over Greece, and conquered the Peloponnesus, ruled, for a time, in Argos and Arcadia; and that they were afterwards expelled by the colonies of Danaus and Cecrops, or became partly subjects, and partly wanderers?—for, says Herodotus, those who remained, dropped their own tongue, and spoke Greek.

It has been usual to imagine that only a few of the Etrurian cities coined money; and certainly very few circular coins are found. Plutarch says, the most ancient money was in rods of brass or iron, cut off at certain lengths, and marked VI, XII, &c., whence in time oval and then circular money was derived. According to Suidas, the Etrurians had money made of stamped clay. No Etruscan coin in silver is known. It appears, however, that very ancient pieces of Etrurian money have often been found; but being taken for ornaments of no value, they

ETRUSCAN INSCRIPTIONS.

were destroyed; till near Tuder, in Etruria, a treasure of these broken and figured bars was discovered: from their different lengths, it is evident that the balls or knobs, whether placed on the stem, or between the branches, indicated the



value of the bar. Several had six balls or fruits; many had three. Some of the larger pieces have also double knobs. This seems a most simple and natural, and not an inelegant manner of producing the effect of coinage, and the mystery is at once explained of the early Etruscan money, and the existence of so many pieces of stamped metal as have been found from time to time in the country.*

* At Toscanella, three sepulchres have lately produced thirty sarcophagi. At Cervetere, several Tumuli have been found covering five sepulchral chambers, cut in the tufo, but not painted, though of curious architecture. In one is a seat and a footstool. There are many of these Tumuli, and they produce fine vases.—*Rome, March* 30, 1834.

FABARIS.

A river, called also Farfarus, (Virg. Æn. vii. 715; Ovid. Metam. xiv. 330.) In the middle ages, it was celebrated for the monastery of Farfa, which still stands on its banks, at about forty miles from Rome, north-east of Cures, though now degraded and neglected. There was once a valuable library belonging to the monastery, and the famous Chronicle of Farfa was compiled from its documents.

Saint Laurence, Bishop of Spoleto, who retired from the world about A. D. 550, invited by the beauty of the valley, and the "opacæ Farfarus undæ," built the first monastery, under the hill called Acutianus, and in the farm or fundus of the same name. Saint Laurence was a Syrian by birth, and his convent was called, for many centuries, by the name of the Blessed Virgin. The Casale Acutianus, with the vicinity of three cypresses, was the spot chosen, and the place was reputed of great sanctity, and was not wanting in splendour till it was sacked by the Lombards in 568. It then lay desolate till the year 681, when St. Thomas the Venerable re

stored the place, which soon increased in riches and magnificence to such a degree, that no monastery in Italy, except that at Nonantula, could compete with it. The name of Farfa seems to have superseded the former name soon after the year 1000: the celebrated Chronicle, compiled from the already decaying charters and volumes of the abbey, by Thomas the Presbyter, about the year 1092, speaks of the convent under both its names. "Liber Chronici *Monasterii Acutiani sive Farfensis* in Ducatu Spoletano."

The church of the monastery (Gloriosa Ecclesia Farfensis nostræque Dominæ Beatissimæ Mariæ,") was rich in gold and silver ornaments, and in dresses for the officiating priests, embroidered with gold, and studded with precious stones. The books were plated with gold and silver, and set with gems. There was a picture of the day of judgment, which is said to have been so terrible to behold, that he who looked upon it, thought of nothing but death for many days.

The possessions of the monastery in land and houses were immense. It seems almost incredible, that the monks, in number 683, had

" urbes duas, Centumcellas (Civita Vecchia) et Alatrium; castaldatus 5; castella 132; oppida 16; portus 7; salinas 8; villas 14; molendina 82; pagos 315; complures lacus, pascua, decimas, portoria; ac prædiorum immanem copiam."

About the year 936, the reigning abbot was murdered by two of the fraternity, Campo and Hildebrand. The last words of the abbot, addressed in doggerel Latin to Campo, were " Campigenans Campo, malè quam me campigenastis."

Campo was abbot in 936, and Hildebrand in 939. The conduct of Campo seems to have been particularly disgraceful: his children he portioned from the effects of the church, and he seems to have been addicted to every species of riotous and disorderly living, to the great scandal of the place and times.

These crying sins of the Christians, says the history, calling aloud for punishment, the Agareni (Saracens) invaded the country, (A. D. 1004,) and surrounded the monastery of Farfa. The abbot of that time, Peter, made a stout resistance, and drove away the invaders several

times; and, in the interim, found means to send away all the treasure of his convent to Rome, to Rieti and Firmo. The valuable marbles of the churches he hid under ground, and they have never since been discovered. The Saracens, when they at length took the deserted monastery, though enraged at the loss of their expected booty, admired the place so much, that instead of burning it, they converted it into a residence for themselves.—The abbey was subsequently destroyed by fire: certain Christian marauders from Poggio Catino, who had taken up their lodging there for the night, whilst the Saracens were absent upon some occasion, had lighted a fire in a corner, which, (being alarmed by some noise in the abbey,) they left burning; and, hurrying away, the neglected fire spread, and the stately buildings were completely destroyed.

After this, Farfa lay in ruins forty-eight years; till Hugo, King of Burgundy, coming into Italy, the abbot Raffredus began to restore it, with the treasures sent to Rome and to Firmo; but those which had been conveyed to Rieti had fallen into the hands of the Saracens.

This once famous monastery is now reduced

to a church, with a high belfry-tower, and an ordinary building, the residence of only four monks; but the revenues are even now valued at nine thousand scudi annually. These are enjoyed by a titular abbot, who resides at Rome.

The monks were Benedictines, and afterwards Cluniacs. The history of Farfa, if pursued, would furnish much information as to the state of the country in the middle ages, and is not without a certain degree of romantic interest.

Farfarus was, like Vallombrosa, celebrated for the depth of its shades. Plautus alludes to it more than once:—"You shall be dispersed like the leaves of Farfarus." The valley is still beautiful, but has not been examined in detail for the Map.

When Mabillon made a tour to the monasteries of Italy in the year 1686, he found Farfa in a state of great decay. The peasants visited the church only at the two feasts of the Annunciation and the Madonna; the abbot was accustomed to reside at the castle of Fara, on the hill above the convent, during the summer months, when the air of Farfa was reputed unwholesome; and the

monks at the convent of San Salvatore, eight miles distant. The library, though not then large, still contained some old editions of printed books.

Fajola.

A single house, in the forest behind the lake of Nemi. When the old post-road ran through Marino, and near Palazzuolo, by Fajola, to Velletri, a detachment of Corsicans was placed here, to prevent the robberies which might have taken place in so solitary a district; and from this circumstance, the spot was called Corsi, or by some name equivalent to it. The house is still inhabited, though the road is deserted.

The whole neighbourhood, with the Maschio d'Arriano, (the mountain to the south,) seems to be sometimes called Fajola, or La Fajola. It is entirely wood-land, and produces fine oaks: its forest-scenery is beautiful.

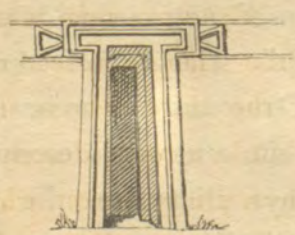
FALERII ; Φαλερίον· *Now* SANTA MARIA DI FALERI, *or* FALLERI.

The inhabitants of Falerii, were called Falisci. Zonaras, cited by Cellarius, speaks of "war against the Falisci, and the siege of their πολις ερυμνη, or strong city, named Φαλεριοι. Eutropius seems to call the city itself Faliscos, and Frontinus also says, "Colonia Junonia quæ adpellatur Faliscos." This multiplicity of names has perhaps been the cause of many mistakes. Some have thought Falerii and Falisca to have been distinct places.

The Falisci were said to have been Pelasgi, and the names, in the uncertainty of archaic writing, do not indeed widely differ. "They had a temple," says Dionysius of Halicarnassus, "very much like that of Juno at Argos, (meaning the Heræum.) They retained also many Argive customs, and used Argive shields and spears, to a late period." The Falisci were, of course, mixed with Etruscans. A prior establishment stood on the site afterwards occupied by their town ; for, says Dionysius, the Pelasgi took it from the Siculi, together with Fescennia. Both Virgil and Servius call the Falisci, Æqui.

The ruins are situated in a deserted, but beautiful and woody country, (the ancient Campi Falisci,) presenting the appearance of a widely extended open grove : it is about four miles from Civita Castellana, (Fescennium,) and nearly in a line between that town and Capraruolo, the celebrated and conspicuous palace of the Farnese family.

The carriage-road from Civita Castellana to Falleri is for about half a mile, the same as that to Borghetto ; after which, it turns through a field-gate, and though neither bad nor difficult to find, occupies about an hour in a carriage ; but Lord Beverley has found a nearer way, though not now practicable for carriages. This is, apparently, the ancient road, for the rock has been cut ; and in it are several pieces of wall, probably of sepulchres. In one place, three arches,



forming a portico before an inner chamber, with a door of Etruscan style and ornaments, and accompanied on each side by rough triglyphs, have been cut in the rock. This was evidently the tomb of some family.

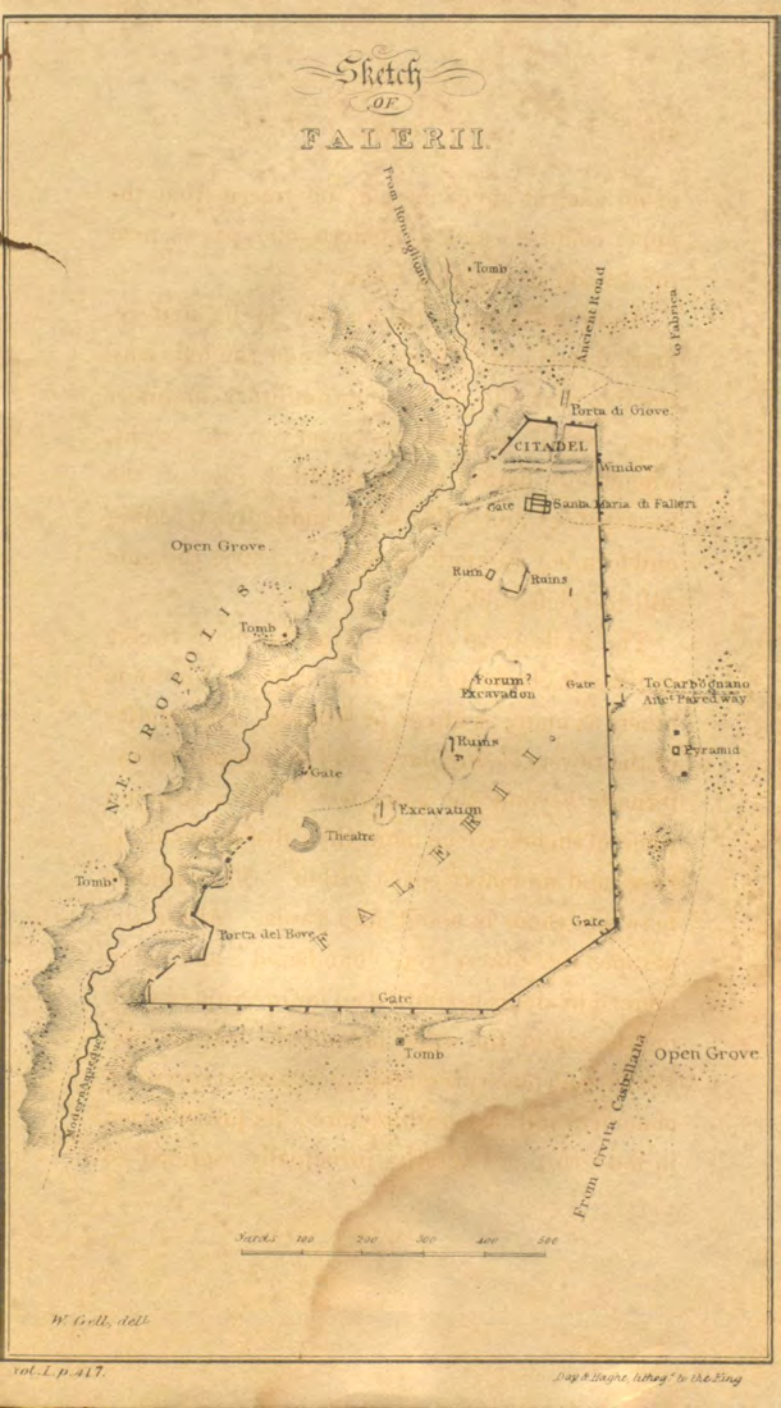
The approach to Falerii is from the east: in some parts near the town the rock has evidently been cut. In the grove, the soil is sometimes ploughed and cultivated; and at one of these open spots, the massive walls of Falerii first appear. There is nothing here to recommend the site, as a strong position. The whole of the northern wall of the city stands only as much above the plain, as may be accounted for by the circumstance of having been built upon the earth thrown out of the ditch. In this part of the wall there are nineteen towers, all remaining in a state of great perfection, fifteen or sixteen courses in height; but, from their position, they are of little strength. About nineteen more are on the second side of the triangle, placed on the verge of precipices: the third side is defended not only by walls, but by a rocky descent into a deep glen, watered by a pretty stream, which falls into the Tyber, near Civita Castellana. The vestiges

of an ancient aqueduct may be traced from the upper country, and a modern one passes near the stream in the glen below.

An arched gate with a tower is the first remarkable object. The tower is on the left, contrary to the rule of Grecian military architecture, which requires a tower on the right, whence to harass the unshielded side of the assailants; and the wall suddenly receding and forming an angle of the city, leaves the gate still less defensible.

The walls were of tufo; in this part twelve courses of blocks are still remaining, and in some others as many as fifteen or sixteen. The solidity of the towers is singular; they do not project internally beyond the thickness of the walls, and some of them have no more than five stones at the base, and no empty space within. The distance between them is about fifty yards. Above the parapet the towers were chambered; and being pierced by doors permitted an uninterrupted walk on the top of the walls behind the battlements. Perhaps no place presents a more perfect specimen of ancient military architecture; its preservation in modern times may be principally ascribed to

Sketch OF FALERII.



Day & Haghe, lithog.rs to the King

the seclusion and comparative desertion of the district; but a large portion of the walls seems to have been employed in the erection of the buildings belonging to the abbey of Santa Maria di Falleri.

After passing under nine of the towers of the northern wall is a small gate, or postern, arched with small stones: as almost any single block in the wall would have sufficed to cover it, it may be concluded that the arch was the favourite mode of construction in this country. This gate is still very perfect. At a small distance from the ditch three or four Tumuli are observable, evidently sepulchres of the magnates of the city; one of them seems to have been a pyramid of considerable size. Near the postern was a large gate for carriages, now destroyed, from which the remains of a wide and paved road ran to the north, perhaps to Castellum Amerinum.*

* The Peutingerian Table gives the road from Rome through Falerii, thus:

Ad Sextum . . .	VI.
Veios	VI.
. . . . .	IX.
Nepe	IX.

Further on, in the same direction, is an opening in the wall, marking probably the site of a gate; and after two other towers, the ground rises a little, and seems to have been occupied with a citadel at the blunt apex of the triangle.

Here, at the point flanked by two towers on each side, is another gate perfectly preserved, and still called Porta di Giove, from a head, supposed that of Jupiter, carved on the key-stone. The arch consists of nineteen blocks of piperino covered with white lichen, and is solid and imposing. The road from this gate led to Sutrium. The present height of the wall at this part is on the outer side, fifteen courses from the ground; but within, the earth reaches to its top, so that an artificial causeway has been made by way of approach.

After passing two more towers is a deep glen with rocky and wooded sides, and watered by a pretty stream. Here, near the citadel, was another gate: and at about the centre of this side of the city another led to the valley.

Faleros . . .	V.
Castello Amerino . .	XII.
Ameria . . .	IX.

This valley seems to have been the Necropolis of Falerii, several tombs having been hewn in the rocks.

Nearly at the south angle of the city, a gate (now called by the peasants Porta Puttana) communicated with the glen by a very steep descent. On the key-stone is carved a bull's head, much defaced. Here the wall is fifty feet in height, having at least twenty-seven courses of stone remaining, some of which are six feet in length, and nearly two high. This was probably the Fescennian gate.

At this southern angle, a fine view of the place may be obtained from the top of the wall.

The eastern wall is defended by a ravine, somewhat aided by art; and after passing seven towers, another gate occurs, from which was a road toward the Sabine country, perhaps to Ocriculi, now Otricoli. A great tomb, consisting of a circular mass, upon a square foundation, stands here, and is a great ornament to the spot.—From this gate the chief street must have passed through the centre of the city to the Porta di Giove. Seven more towers conduct us back to the gate, from which the circuit was

commenced. The area within the walls is now ploughed.

The next object most worthy of remark is the theatre, which has not long been excavated. Its architecture, however, is not pure Etruscan, for the building was repaired and ornamented by a Roman colony of imperial times. The seats are formed of solid masses of piperino, and may, perhaps, belong to the Etruscan era. The repairs are chiefly of brick, but in the more prominent parts, of white marble, and of the Corinthian order. The ornaments are rudely cut, and the lacunaria have been enriched with figures, each differing from the other, of animals, lizards, roses, &c. A statue of Juno, the great goddess of Falerii, was found in this excavation.

There are four large mounds within the walls, in a line with the principal street, which probably point out the site of the forum, basilica, and temples.

The abbey of Santa Maria di Falleri is now deserted, the roof of the church having fallen, in the winter of 1829. It stands near the citadel and the Porta di Giove. The architecture is a

species of light Saxon, not common in this country, and the west end (where an inscription commemorates the founder) is particularly pretty. Some of the cells are now tenanted by oxen and their drivers.

The Roman colony could never have occupied the whole extent of the Etruscan city; for, as tombs of imperial times, with bones and vases, were found below the theatre during the excavation, the spot must have been beyond the part then inhabited, and the walls now existing must have belonged to the ancient city, and not to the Roman colony. They correspond in style with those of similar materials at Nepete, Veii, Sutrium, and Galeria, and others of the Etruscan cities.

Falerii was taken by the Romans in the year U. C. 360.*

* According to the measurements of the city of Falerii, taken by Mr. Errington, of the English college at Rome, the whole circuit of the walls is about 2,305 yards, or one English mile and one-third. It appears that the towers are generally about thirteen feet wide. The distances between them are very unequal, and sometimes exceed one hundred yards. The gate called Porta di Giove,

Fara.

The castle of Fara was situated on a high point of the range of the Sabine hills, between the rivers Fabaris, or Farfa, the Cures, and Tyber. It is mentioned in the chronicle of Farfa, as "Castellum Pharæ in hoc eminento monte."

The ruins of a large castle, or fortified town, still occupy the summit of the hill; but the place was not visited, though it served in the triangulations as a conspicuous point, from Soracte, and all that side of the Campagna di Roma.

on the west, is twenty-four feet high and eleven wide. The gate in the south wall, with the boucranion on the key-stone, is twenty feet high and eleven wide. Mr. Errington's measurements of the walls are as follow:

	Yards.
The west side, by the gate of Jupiter .	110
South side, near the glen . . .	770
East side	627
North-east	142
North side	656
Entire circuit . .	2,305

The castle of Fara seems to have been one of the dependencies and outworks of the monastery of Farfa, which stood at the base of the hill; it even seems to have been sometimes called the castle of Farfa, for it must be to this place that the chronicle of Farfa alludes, where it mentions that "in the year 1125, as the monks were sitting outside the refectory, before supper, they beheld the tower of the castle of Farfa stricken and burnt by a flash of lightning."

In the neighbourhood there was another castle, which seems to have been called Tribucci, and Buccinianum, which, in the tenth century, was also held of the monastery of Farfa; and there is a spot on one of the hills which the peasants still call Buzzi, or Bucci.

Feronia.

The temple of Feronia seems to be first noticed by history in the time of Tullus Hostilius. It was dedicated to the goddess Feronia, (Dionys. lib. iii.) and was common to the Latins and the Sabines. It was also called Ανθηφορον, and Φιλοστεφανον, and Φερσεφονην, being adorned with garlands, and sacred to Proserpine. On

certain feast days, the people of the neighbouring districts met there, at a species of fair, and brought many offerings. The robbery of certain Romans by the Sabines, at one of these feasts, occasioned the battle at Eretum. (Dionys. lib. iii.)

Feronia was near Capena, and was sometimes, perhaps, called Caferonianum. An edict of doubtful authenticity, cited by Ortelius, says, "Petra Sancta olim Forum Feroniæ." Ortelius, in Fragmentis Catonis, mentions also "Feroniani Montes."

There is at present a fountain called Felonica, (evidently a corruption of Feronica,) which forms the chief source of the river Grammiccia, running by the Mola di St. Oreste, which it turns, and then by the ruins of the ancient city of Capena, to Scorano and the Tyber. The spot has not been examined with all the attention it merits; but there can be little doubt of its being the site of the temple, and grove, and fountain of Feronia.

FESCENNIA *vel* FESCENNIUM, *vide* CIVITA CASTELLANA.

Festi ; Φῆστοι

A place mentioned by Strabo as the boundary of the territory of Rome under its most early kings, situated between the fifth and sixth milestones, and probably on the Via Appia ; (*vide* Roma Vecchia, *et* Via Appia ;) a distance which exactly coincides with that of the Fossæ Cluiliæ, the boundary of the Roman and Alban territories, (*vide* Liv. i. 23.) At Festi, as the ancient limit of the Roman state, the priests continued to perform the Ambarvalian sacrifices, (Ἀμβαρσιαν,) even in imperial times.

The measurement from the ancient Porta Capena would place Festi near the spot now called Roma Vecchia. Here there is a sort of isthmus, formed by the Fosso di Fiorano on the right,—a rivulet which after passing the Castello di Cicchignola, unites with the Rivus Albanus, and falls into the Tyber at Valca : the stream from Marino, and the fountain of Ferentina, ran in the centre, either in its natural bed, or as the Marrana, or Aqua Crabra :* another

* It should be recollected that were it not that the Marrana is at present almost entirely indebted to the source

little stream (which rising not far from the temple of Fortuna Muliebris, on the Via Latina, runs under the Via Labicana, the Via Gabina, and the Via Tiburtina, and joins the Anio near the Ponte Lamentana, where it is called Acqua Bollicante) seems to mark the limits of the Roman territory on that side: and it is highly probable that the Fossæ Cluiliæ were a mound and dyke made to protect the boundary in the space between the deep banks of these little streams.

A reference to the Map will show the great probability that these brooks might have formed the early limits of the Roman state; and the distance of Festi from the city, coinciding with that of the Campus Sacer Horatiorum, at the Fossæ Cluiliæ, where the Alban army had halted, and with the position of the victorious Coriolanus, at or near the temple of Female Fortune, (*see* this article,) on the Via Latina, and on the other side of this species of isthmus, the limits of early Rome seem to be marked out with much precision.

near Marino, for its artificial supply of water, the Almo would be a much more copious stream.

The Ambarvalia consisted in the repetition of certain prayers, in a language so antiquated that few have taken the trouble to examine it.

ENOS LASES IVVATE NEVE LVERVE
Nos Lares juvate neve luem

MARMAR SINS INCVRRERE IN PLEORES.
Mamers sinas incurrere in flores.

SATUR FVFERE MARS LVMEN SALI STA BERBER
Ador fieri Mars λυμεν maris siste . . . .

SEMVNES ALTERNEI ADVOCAPIT CONCTOS
Semones alterni advocate cunctos

ENOS MAMOR IVVATO
Nos Mamuri juvato

TRIUMPE TRIUMPE TRIUMPE TRIUMPE TRIUMPE.
Triumphe triumphe triumphe triumphe triumphe.

Fiano.

A village of 490 inhabitants, a few miles south-east of Soracte, with a large turreted mansion, the property of the duke of Fiano. Some have supposed the name to have been derived from the word Fanum.

There was a place, not unlike Fiano in name, (Flavina, or Flavinium,) mentioned by Virgil,

> " Hi Soractis habent arceis Flaviniaque arva,
> Et Cimini cum monte, lacum lucosque Capenos."
> *Æn.* vii. 696.

And by Silius,

> " Quique tuos Flavina focos, Sabatia quique
> Stagna tenent, Ciminique lacum."—*Sil.* viii. 492.

And as there is nothing by which its site can be fixed, this similarity of name may be of some weight.

Ficana.

In many of the lists of towns, at the foot of the mountains, between Tivoli and the Tyber, Ficana seems to have been erroneously inserted in place of Ficulnea, which tends much to increase the difficulty of fixing their respective situations.

Festus (in Frag. 60) says:—" Labeo thinks the place is called Puilia Saxa, which was once the site of Ficana, on the road to Ostia, at the eleventh mile." The hill of Dragoncelle, which is precisely on the right-hand of the Via Osti-

ensis, at the eleventh mile, and on the south bank of the Tyber, has been generally considered as the site of Ficana; and there is also a steep or precipitous descent, which answers to that which might be expected in the Saxa Puilia.

Ficulea; Ficulnea; Ficulnea Vetus; Ficeliæ; Ficolenses; Ficulenses.

The Ager Ficulensis joined the Roman territory, as is proved by Varro's—"Ficuleates ac Fidenates et finitimi alii." "Antemnæ, Tellene,* and Ficulnea, near the Montes Cornicu-

* In some others of his lists of these Sabine,or almost Sabine cities, Dionysius again inserts Tellene, and often in conjunction with Ficana. Nothing can be more absurd, as both these places were in quite another part of the country; and it is surprising this error has not been noticed before. Cænina and Fidenæ are probably the places intended by him.

With respect to the towns of this district, Dionysius seems to have again fallen into an error, when he relates that the Romans gave to Appius Clausus, who fled to Rome from Regillus, in Sabina, a piece of land between Fidenæ and Picentia. Here, for Πικεντιας, we should probably read Φικουλνεας.

lani, and also Tibur,* were built," says Dionysius, " by the Aborigines, after they had driven out the Siculi."

Ficulea was said to have derived its name *non à ficubus sed à figulis;* wild figs, however, are not unfrequent in its vicinity. In the acts of Pope Caius and St. Laurence the Martyr it is called Civitas Figlina extra portam Salariam. The reason for calling it Ficulea Vetus is not known, for no other place of the same name is mentioned in history.

The Via Nomentana, otherwise called Ficulea, quitted Rome at the Porta Collina, and passed much as the present road does from the Porta Pia, by the villas Patrizi and Torlonia, on the right, and the church of St. Agnese and its curious ruins on the left; till at the distance of about three miles from the city, it crossed the Anio by the Ponte Lamentana; it then passed the Mons Sacer on the right; and beyond this the Casal dei Pazzi, a modern farm-house, on the same side. At five miles from Rome, the road descends into a valley with a brook, along

* A part of Tibur is even yet called Sicilio, perhaps from the Siculi.

which, to the left of the road, another way seems to have passed in ancient times.

This brook, which was probably the Turia, of which Silius says,

" Tacitè Tuscis inglorius adfluit rivis,"—xiii. 4.

falls into the Anio, at some little distance above the junction of this river with the Tyber. Hannibal encamped near it; and it may be observed that the valley lies in the line toward the temple of Feronia, which Hannibal intended to plunder. If, upon this stream, there was at any time a village or a temple, it stood probably on a height which may be seen from Capo Bianco, and is marked by a cave.

At mile VIII. along the brook, is Coazza, a farm-house on the right; and on the left, at mile IX. is Cesarini, another rural mansion.

About a mile beyond Cesarini is a place in the valley, where several antiquities and an inscription have been excavated. The inscription shows that the place was in the Ager Ficulensis. A road is also mentioned, which was that in this valley, or in another leading from it to the Via Ficulea.

The Via Ficulea then passes Capo Bianco, a house not a mile distant.

Beyond Capo Bianco is a place called Casa Nuova, with a source. Soon after this is seen on the right a church called St. Antonio, and on the left, at about eleven miles from Rome, is a knoll with a lofty tower, called Torre Lupara, of brick and stone mixed. The ground is strewed with tiles and pottery—perhaps one of the surest indications of an ancient city, and here, rather than at Monte Gentile, seems to have been the site of Ficulnea. Monte Gentile, however, is very near, and only separated by a slight depression or hollow, in which is an orchard of figs. About four miles further on is Nomentum.

The greater part of Ficulea was defended by steep banks, though from the side nearest the Via Nomentana the entrance was easy. A river, which flows into the Tyber at Malpasso, and which has been mistaken for the Allia, runs under the western extremity of Ficulnea, and then near the Torre di S. Giovanni; it afterwards passes by Redicicoli, a farm-house, on a little insulated knoll, about a mile above the Sette Bagni, near Fidenæ. Redicicoli has been supposed, by Sig. Martelli,

(the writer, amongst other things, of a dissertation on the ancient supremacy of the Siculi,) to have been the residence of the sovereign of that people; but there seems to be no authority for the supposition.

At Monte Gentile is an Osteria on the right; but the ruin on the left, hitherto taken for the remains of Ficulnea, seems to have been only a reservoir for water. Ficulnea might, however, without being a large city, have occupied both the hills.

Beyond Monte Gentile, is a fine forest, and a hill not ill-suited to the site of a city, which reaches the valley of the Magoulianus, and is called in the old maps Inviolata; but the names in so unpeopled a country are very uncertain. It is divided by a brook from another height, on which several tombs seem to show that a road once ran to the right of the Via Nomentana, probably to Tibur.

Ficulnea seems to have been at one time a bishoprick of some consequence, then called Ficulensis, Phicolensis, and Sicoliensis; and in the Decretals (lib. ii.) may be found the Causa Sicoliensis Episcopi. It is scarcely probable, how-

ever, that this name can have any allusion to the Siculi; but in almost all countries, bishops have affected ancient denominations for their sees.

Fidenæ; Fidena. Φιδηνη.*

This place and Antemnæ, were taken from the Siculi, by the Aborigines united with the Œnotrian Pelasgi; after which it must for a time have been a city of Sabina, and, according to Dionysius, was both large and populous. It was frequently engaged in wars with the Romans; and (U. C. 256) "the inhabitants," says Dionysius, (lib. v.) "had no cessation from attacks: they were starved; the Roman engines battered their walls; the fortifications were overthrown by cuniculi or excavations; and as no help was obtained, the city was taken. The victorious Romans flogged or slew the most guilty of the rebels, and fined the Fidenates in half their lands, giving them to the Roman garrison left in the citadel."

The first cuniculi were excavated more than six hundred and sixteen years before Christ, by

* Dionysius, on one occasion, calls the city Dyna, instead of Φιδηνη.

Sketch
OF
FIDENÆ.

W. Gell, del.

Day & Haghe, Lithog.rs to the King

Ancus Martius, the fourth king of Rome, long before the siege of Veii by Camillus, and the draining of the lake of Alba.

Dionysius gives forty stadia, or five miles, as the distance of Fidenæ from Rome—probably from the ancient Porta Collina, which was a little within the Porta Salaria. At the fifth modern milestone is the Villa Spada, on this side of Castel Giubileo, and even the sixth is scarcely beyond it, being on the descent toward the north; so that we may suppose Dionysius to mean that the distance of Fidenæ exceeded five miles, though not quite so much as six. Eutropius, who is not always very accurate, says that it was six miles from Rome; but, in another place,—that the king of the Veientes, Tolumnius, assisted the Fidenates against the Romans, U. C. 315; and that Fidenæ was seven miles from the city, and Veii eighteen, probably by the way of Fidenæ. The city, however, was large, and may easily have filled the whole space between the fifth and sixth modern milestones,—or between the Villa Spada and Castel Giubileo.

Dionysius, who is generally an excellent antiquary, says that Fidenæ was an Alban colony,

founded at the same time with Nomentum and Crustumerium, the eldest of the three emigrant brothers building Fidenæ; but it is evident that the great mass of the original inhabitants were Etruscans, for it appears, from Livy, (lib. i. 27,) that only a portion of the inhabitants—("ut qui coloni additi Romanis essent,) Latinè sciebant." The same author elsewhere relates, that when the Romans wanted a spy upon the Fidenates, they were obliged to employ a person who had been educated at Cære, and had learned the language and writing of Etruria: and in another place, (lib. i. 15,) he expressly says, "Fidenates quoque Etrusci fuerunt." The Fidenates were the constant allies of the Veientes, with whom they were probably connected by race. From the Map it may be seen that the road from Veii, by the banks, and down the valley, of the Cremera, led to the Tyber, exactly opposite Castel Giubileo, the citadel of Fidenæ.

"The city," says Dionysius, "was in its glory in the time of Romulus, by whom it was taken and colonized; the Fidenates having seized certain boats laden with corn by the Crustumerini for the use of the Romans, as they passed down

the Tyber under the walls of Fidenæ." Livy (lib. iv. 22) calls Fidenæ, "urbs alta et munita;" and says, "neque scalis capi poterat, neque in obsidione vis ulla erat."

At the great battle which took place between the Romans and the Veientes, (Liv. lib. i. 27,) in the meadows between the Anio and Fidenæ, the Fidenates not only openly joined the enemy, but their city was the place of rendezvous. The history of this people is, in fact, nothing more than a series of rebellions against the power of Rome, and subsequent submissions; and though frequently punished by fine and defalcation of territory, it does not seem easy to account for the patience and forbearance of their ambitious neighbours.

By the fall and extinction of Veii, in the time of Camillus, the last hope of Fidenæ was cut off; and the city, from that period, seems to have languished, and the population to have diminished; almost all of the twenty thousand persons* who

* Tacitus (Ann. iv. 62) gives fifty thousand as the number of persons killed. The anonymous author of "The Olympiads," cited by Cluver, gives the same.

are said, by Suetonius, (Tib. 40;) to have perished by the fall of the wooden amphitheatre, in the reign of Tiberius, (where a certain Attilius, giving a show of gladiators, had neglected the proper strengthening of its foundations,) were strangers, and came from Rome and the surrounding country.

Under the early emperors, it was in fact only a vicus; Horace speaks of it as proverbially deserted,—"desertior Fidenis vicus;" (Epist. i. 11. 7.) Cicero also mentions Labicum, Fidenæ, Collatia, Lanuvium, Aricia, and Tusculum, in terms of contempt: (de Leg. Agr. 35:) and Strabo says, "Collatia, Antemnæ, and Fidenæ, and such sort of places, though once little towns, are now vici, and private property." (v. 226.)

In the Peutingerian Tables, Fidenæ is mentioned as on the road to Eretum, but not in the Antonini Itinerarium; (*Vide* Eretum;) so that at the time the latter was compiled, it was not even a mutatio, or post-house. It is now reduced to two or three houses, supposing the Villa Spada, the adjacent farm-house, and the place called Castel Giubileo, within its precincts; though the city could scarcely have extended to

the Villa, which is cut off from the eminence united with Castel Giubileo, by a valley, down which runs a little stream, crossed by a bridge and the main road.

The Campagna di Roma must have been depopulated at a very early period; certainly the dreary and flat part of the Campagna was but little inhabited: and though we may be positively certain, that the banks of the Tyber were studded with patrician villas, from as far up as Otricoli, (Ocriculum,) to Ostia, which must have rendered the appearance of the Campagna very different from its present aspect, yet it was the population of the city that was chiefly increased by the aggrandizement of the Roman empire, it being usual for the inhabitants of all the neighbouring towns to make the capital their place of residence at least for a time.

The Villa Spada is on a projecting knoll from the high table land, on which was, perhaps, the villa of Phaon, where Nero destroyed himself; and upon which Metius, the king of Alba, stationed himself to observe the event of the battle with Tullus Hostilius. (Liv. lib. i. 27.) The banks rising to this table land seem to have been,

in very ancient times, wooded: they are now bare. The villa is a small white house: the situation is not unpleasant, overlooking the vale of the Tyber, and behind is a little wood; but the place is almost deserted. At the Villa Spada is the fifth modern milestone from Rome, on the Via Salaria: anciently the fifth milestone must have been a little nearer to the capital. The faces of the rocks, in the vicinity, seem, in many places, to have been cut or quarried, possibly for building the walls of Fidenæ. At the bridge, in the valley, one of the rocks is cut perpendicularly, and excavated into four or more caverns, like those commonly found in Etrurian cities. If these were sepulchres, and of ancient date, they were, probably, not within the city; but the wall must have stood on the verge of the precipice above; and, so situated, it was safe from the attack of the Romans by scaling ladders. The whole of the ground, or table land, on the top of the rock, may have been occupied by the city of Fidenæ, which probably extended to the spot in the interior, where two small and parallel ravines cut off this height from the rest of the table land. These are only small hollows, and

may have been artificial; but if so, they have lost their regularity.

Through one of these little hollows, a path runs to Vigna Nuova, beyond which two pines mark the region of the villa of Phaon. Doubtless, one of the city gates, and, as may be seen by reference to the Map, the road to Gabii, were in this direction: certainly, that branch of the Via Collatina which runs from near Castel dell' Osa points exactly towards Fidenæ.

Castel Giubileo was included within the city, and was probably the citadel of Fidenæ: the Roman gate must have been near the little stream and bridge, if the caves just noticed were not sepulchres. There is a spring, now neglected, in a meadow, below the caves.

The hill of Castel Giubileo, (so called from a farm-house erected upon it, in one of the years of jubilee, which, in the Romish church, occur twice in a century,) is an excellent place for a citadel. The sides next the river, and towards the east, are precipitous, and the hill is united by a sort of isthmus to the table land, on which the rest of the city stood. The slope is more gentle to the road, and many houses might have been placed upon it.

Toward the river, more caverns or sepulchral excavations are observed under the citadel. The gate towards Crustumerium was probably about the sixth modern milestone.

Scarcely a mile more distant from Rome than the farthest point of Fidenæ, and across the valley through which flows, in its deep bed, the Fosso di Malpasso, is the hill of the Sette Bagni, which, if not the site of Crustumerium, as was formerly supposed, was certainly the Necropolis of Fidenæ. There are many caves in the face of the rock, and a singular cut or fosse in the hill, which has been noticed in the article *Crustumerium*. The rocks are cut as if for quarries, or to improve the height of the precipice; and below is a little ruin, perhaps of imperial times.

Below this place a bridge has been built over the Fosso, where once was what was called the Mal-passo; which, with its dangers and its Osteria, has now disappeared.

The Tyber near Fidenæ, as was remarked by the ancients, is rapid, and full of eddies. After the loss of a battle, many of the Etruscans were, upon one occasion, drowned.

A sketch of Fidenæ and its vicinity is given in

the subjoined lithograph. In this sketch, the Porta Romana is placed so as to leave the sepulchral caverns just outside the city. It will be understood, that the names of these gates are assumed, by way of distinguishing the places. The gates to Ficulnea and Gabii might not have been near the citadel, though the ground seems to determine them. If the plot of ground be judged too small for the city, it could only have extended on the same hill, unless the sepulchres were within the walls, which would be an anomaly. With the exception of Veii, the tombs of all the cities in the neighbourhood of Rome seem to have occupied only a small space; from which it may be inferred, that when the places were subdued by the Romans, they were in the infancy of their power.

Filacciano.

A village, in a pleasant situation, near the Tyber and Mount Soracte. It has 445 inhabitants.

Finocchio, *Osteria di.*

This is a small inn, on the Via Labicana, at

a deserted part of the road, (there being only two houses here,) where, in ancient times, the road from Tusculum to Gabii crossed that from Rome to Labicum.

On the side of Tusculum, this road is now almost obliterated; but from Finocchio to the Osteria dell' Osa, near the little river of that name, it is passable for carriages. It is repeatedly mentioned in the pages of Livy, as being frequently traversed in military marches: —"Ex Gabino in Tusculanos flexere colles."

Fiorano, *vide* Via Appia.

Fiumicino.

Fiumicino is more than seventeen miles from Rome, and is so called from its situation; being at the mouth of the lesser branch of the Tyber, on the north side of the Isola Sacra.

The road to Fiumicino quits Rome by the right bank of the Tyber, and runs for a mile and a half with the ancient Via Portuensis, (usually supposed to have been that which runs by the river,) when it takes a turn to the left, proceed-

ing in an almost direct line to Ponta Galera at mile X, and to Porto, (Portus Trajani,) at about fifteen miles from Rome. The point where the Tyber falls into the sea below the tower of Fiumicino, is nearly eighteen miles from Rome.

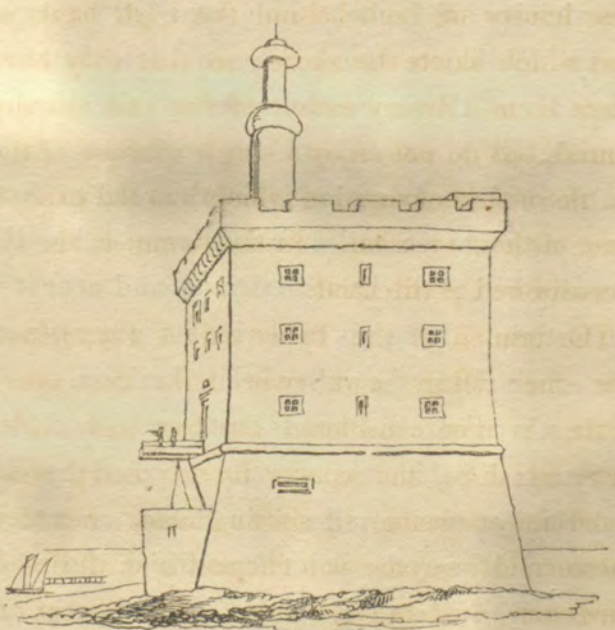
At about three miles on the road from Rome, is the chapel of St. Antonio, and at five miles and a half, having passed an ascent called Scarica l'Asino, with another chapel, is a bridge over the brook, which runs to La Magliana, two miles distant on the left. At Ponte Galera is a second bridge, over the Acqua Sona, (which rises at the villa of the Emperor Antoninus at Laurium,) and an Osteria; and the hills have the appearance of having been once inhabited. A long and uninteresting flat of full five miles succeeds, and the road then passes certain lines and mounds of earth, which are easily recognized as the walls of Trajan's Port. A white house stands directly in front, the property of the family of Di Pietro; and just beyond it, is the hexagonal basin of the arsenal of the emperor, which still retains its form, and the road passes among the slips and docks, which were used in the construction of the gallies. (*Vide* Porto.)

From this basin, the road turning to the left passes the church of Porto, and the bishop's residence, or Vescovato, where there are but few inhabitants. It then continues along the right bank of the river, for about a mile and a half to Fiumicino. The Roman government have lately erected a long line of good houses at Fiumicino, among which is an inn, well kept and furnished, to which the Romans make dinner excursions in the spring. Unfortunately all these houses are built behind the high bank of sand which skirts the shore; so that they have before them a dreary extent of flat and marshy ground, but do not enjoy a single glimpse of the sea, the neighbourhood of which was the express cause of their erection. In the summer, the air is considered pestilential.

The branch of the Tyber called Fiumicino, (for the village and river have the same name,) is now considered the best and safest entry for ships, the greater branch being rendered impracticable by shifting sands; but the entrance into so narrow a channel is at all times dangerous, even to large boats. The current of the Fiumicino is strong, and the mouth of the

river is defended and sustained by piles and planks. In time of floods, larger vessels can sometimes ascend the Tyber; and, upon one occasion, a small English cutter or schooner of war is said to have ascended as far as the spot near the church of San Paolo fuori le mura.

The tower of Fiumicino might almost be called a castle, being at least five stories high, without including the light-house on the top, and having three windows on each side. It



TORRE DI FIUMICINO.

was erected by one of the Popes Alexander to defend the entrance of the river from the Barbaresques, as well as to point out, by means of the beacon on its summit, the narrow and dangerous ingress to the Tyber. A sketch is subjoined of the tower, and of the mouth of the Fiumicino.

Fonte di Papa.

There are two or three places of this name in the vicinity of Rome. The appellation seems always to denote the existence of a fountain erected on the road by one of the Roman pontiffs.

One of these fountains is on the road to Nettuno, at eighteen miles from Rome, below the now dry bed of the Lacus Aricinus, and near it is an Osteria. It seems to derive its waters from the emissaries in the valley below Lariccia.

Another Fonte di Papa is on the road to Rieti, or Strada di Sabina, (commonly supposed the Via Salaria,) at twelve miles from Rome, or rather more, and near the point from which the road turns off to Monte Rotondo. Here is also an Osteria.

Formello.

A large village of 510 inhabitants, on the the right of the Via Cassia, at about fifteen or sixteen miles from Rome, and about four from the ruins of Veii.

The rocks here have been cut in many places, into subterraneous channels, probably as recep tacles for the water conveyed by an aqueduct to the Roman colony of Veii.

The soil in the vicinity is said to be of so tenacious a quality, that a bar of iron driven into the ground is with difficulty withdrawn; and the peasants affirm that the Pedica di San Vincenzo (where some ruins exist) cannot be plough-ed, except after a shower of rain.

There is a road to Formello from Campagnano, and from the Madonna del Sorbo. The now neglected villa of the Chigi family, called Versaglia, is near the village, being separated only by a ravine. On one of the roads to Formello is a church, dedicated to Santa Cornelia, where may be seen some remains of the ancient way; and in the village is the statue of a Roman emperor in marble, upon a pedestal.

Forno, *or* Il Forno.

An osteria and church on the road to Tivoli, just beyond the point where the old road to Monticelli branched off to the left, at the distance of seven miles and a half from Rome. About a mile beyond, is another osteria, called Le Cappannaccie.

The road to Monticelli is ancient, as is proved by the sepulchres still seen there, and other ruins too indistinct to decide upon. On the left, about a mile from Il Forno, across a ravine, is a rocky height, which has somewhat the appearance of a citadel; but no ruins are seen. Further on is a great wood, which some would imagine the representative of the Sylva Malitiosa. Beyond is a large farm-house, called Marco Simone, near which many remains of antiquity have been found, so that it is conjectured that an ancient villa once occupied the spot. This road probably ran direct to the city: its ruins are still apparent near Monte Verde, which seems to have been Medullia.

Forno Nuovo.

An osteria on the road now called the Strada

di Rieti, at about the eleventh mile. On the hill behind it, is a chapel called Santa Colomba, on the road to which is a fountain. This and the conveniency of the site for the position of a city, made an examination of the spot necessary in order to discover if it retained any vestiges of the ancient Crustumerium; but neither at Santa Colomba, nor in the wood behind, nor on the hill called Le Doganelle, could any remains be discovered.

Beyond Forno Nuovo is another osteria below Monte Rotondo, called Fonte di Papa.

Fortunæ Muliebris Templum.

A temple erected on the spot where Volumnia and Veturia dissuaded Coriolanus from attacking the city. It is generally thought that it was on the site now occupied by the Casale di Roma Vecchia, on the Via Latina; but that is, perhaps, at too great a distance from Rome; for though Coriolanus encamped at first as much as forty stadia (five miles) from Rome, at the Fossa Cluilia, which, by the Latin or Tusculan Way, would not be far from the Casale, yet before his interview, says Dionysius, he had ad-

vanced ten stadia nearer to the city. (*Vide* Via Appia.)

Fortunæ Antiatinæ Templum.

This temple was celebrated for the Sortes Antiatinæ. The prophecy delivered here respecting the death of Caligula by the hands of Cassius, may be seen in Suetonius.

Fortunæ Prænestinæ Templum.

This was the most splendid of the abodes of the goddess Fortuna, so that a Greek philosopher once observed, that Fortune was no where so fortunate as at Præneste.

Ruins of this temple appear throughout the lower town of Palestrina, which occupies its site. Plans and elevations have been published by Professor Nibby and a Russian architect, which testify its magnificence, and the extent of its porticos. Four of the columns still remain in the wall of one of the houses in the town. The Barberini Mosaic was also within the precinct of the temple.—(*Vide* Præneste.)

Forum Populi.

The habitations round the temple of Jupiter

Latialis, on the summit of Mont Albano, are supposed to have constituted the village called Forum Populi. It is probable that the meeting of the Latin confederates upon the mountain, and the fair held there, led to its erection. Here the consuls had a house where they sometimes lodged, which Dio Cassius (lib. liii.) says was struck by lightning. On the mountain, there was also a temple of Juno Moneta, either near that of Jupiter, or at the Madonna del Tufo.

Fossa Cluilia, *vide* Via Appia, Festi, *and* Fortunæ Muliebris Templum.

Frascati.

Frascati is a town with 4,203 resident inhabitants; but during the summer, this number is considerably increased by the influx of foreigners, in consequence of its elevation and the comparative purity of the air. It is nearly twelve miles from Rome; but by a new road in a right line, it has been proposed to reduce the distance to eight.

On the road, and not far from Rome, the ruins of an ancient aqueduct, and the arch of a mo-

dern one, are passed ; and soon after, on the left, is the high Tumulus called Monte del Grano. From a sepulchral chamber in this Tumulus, was procured one of the most magnificent of the sarcophagi of the museum of the Vatican ; an account of which is given in all the descriptions of Rome. On the right, before the Torre di Mezza Via, or half-way house, is the great ruin called Sette Bassi, (the Suburbanum Hadriani,) marked in the Map, and well worthy of examination, as the ruin of an imperial palace. Near Torre di Mezza Via, a road to Grotta Ferrata turns off to the right, joining the Via Latina at the place called Centrone. Near the fountain and Osteria di Vermicino, the road to Frascati begins to ascend ; and, after passing a high table-land, descends into the valley ; the ascent from which is steep and tedious. On the right, before the last descent, is a road, made by the Cardinal of York, which, after passing a fine circular ancient tomb, leads to the villa Muti, where he resided. On the right of this last descent, and nearly a hundred yards from the road, are certain volcanic rocks, thickly studded with coarse garnets, sometimes well polished and large, but quite black

and opaque. They are so numerous, that, with a hammer, a collection may be procured in a short time.

Frascati, except the piazza containing the cathedral, is an inconvenient and dirty place: the surrounding villas constitute its chief attraction. Of these, the villa Conti, to the right on entering, with its beautiful groves, and the Aldobrandini, with its magnificent front, attract especial notice. Beyond the Conti is the villa Bracciano, in a beautiful position. Above the Aldobrandini are the villas Falconieri and the Ruffinella; on the grounds of which last, are the ruins of the ancient Tusculum. To the left, is the splendid mansion of the Borghese family, Mont Dragone, now neglected and in decay; and another villa on the same grounds, in better preservation.

Most of these villas have fallen into neglect and desertion, the fashion being now to pass the summer at Albano; as there, and at Castel Gandolfo, the air is considered more pure. The woods of Frascati, which afford a most delightful shade in the summer, are perhaps the cause both of stagnation in the air, and of fre-

quent variations in the temperature, which, however agreeable, tend to render the place less conducive to health.

The villas and neighbourhood of Frascati, are described in so many modern publications, that it is unnecessary to enter into further details respecting them.

Frattocchie, *vide* Via Appia.

Fregenæ.

Fregenæ could never have been a place of any importance. It was near the mouth of the Arrone, in the vicinity of the marshes, fens, and salt-pans, which extend all along the coast. The impurity of its air is alluded to by Rutilius :— "Obsessæ campo squalente Fregenæ."

END OF VOL. I.

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